

DRINK BECOMES
BOOMERANG ON
FRENCH ISLANDSInability to Market Goods
Results in Widespread
Financial StressISLAND LIQUOR TAX
IMPROVES HARBORSSudden Collapse of Activity
Converts Trading Assets
Into Liabilities

By a Staff Correspondent

ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON, July 6.—The liquor blockade off the eastern coast of the United States has tied up the rumrunning business of these twin smugglers' paradises to such a degree that the 200,000 cases of whiskey now computed to be in storage here are driving some liquor dealers to the verge of bankruptcy.

The liquor stored in the bulging warehouses of the French-owned island of St. Pierre, off the Newfoundland coast, was all destined originally to be smuggled into the United States via the rum row off the east coast. As this article is written in the village of St. Pierre, a new big rum schooner has just sailed into the harbor with the same tale of disaster along the United States coast. The rum blockade is driving these schooners, mostly hired by European and American rum dealers from the Grand Banks fishing fleet, back into their old business of fishing. But the accumulation of whiskey and other liquors on the island cannot be sent back. It is this liquor which now has come back to the island in unsuccessful rum boats to hang, as it were, round the necks of those who intended to grow rich from selling it illegally.

Liquor in Storage

Never in the history of the French colony, according to the captains of all the rum smuggling boats now tied up idle here, has there been so much liquor in storage. The quaint two-wheeled French carts are still creaking through the streets with the load from the Andrey P. Brown, which returned here with a cargo of Scotch whisky intact after finding the conditions along New York's rum row "impossible." Worse still, from the point of view of liquor dealers, the assorted intoxicants ordered months ago from Europe and financed by Americans, Canadians and Europeans in the rum-running game, are still arriving. Since the twin islands are under French control and laws, there is nothing illegal in shipping the liquor this far.

In the past the liquor has been relayed down to the United States and there kept beyond the limit in rum boats. These boats were within their legal rights so long as they did not try to land the cargoes in the United States. The landing was done by small boats from shore, acting in the interests of the United States rumrunners, and using prearranged plans formulated in St. Pierre. These small boats were the only ones, it is interesting to note, that actually broke the American dry law.

Blockade Stops Smugglers

Now the rum blockade has tied up St. Pierre's smuggling trade. The importers here are left with the liquor which they ordered from Europe on their hands. In most cases this liquor has been financed by loans. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has a branch on this island which is the only one of its kind except a small local institution. Most of the liquor trade has gone through this bank, according to its own officials. The liquor was brought here on credit, and was paid for in the port out of profits arising from its illegal disposal. With no chance of disposal at present the liquor is eating up the bank's funds. Its proprietors must pay storage charges, interest charges, cost of hiring boats which are not running.

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He Has Faith in Alaska



SCOTT C. BONE

Mr. Bone, Who Has Returned After Serving Four Years as Governor of Alaska, Declares He Has Lost None of His Optimism But Says the Solution of the Territorial Problems Are Slow of Accomplishment.

SCOTT C. BONE
PRAISES ALASKARetiring Governor Optimistic
But Sees Slow Solution
of Problems

SEATTLE, July 1 (Special Correspondence).—"I went to Juneau four years ago as an optimist, and after serving four years as Governor, I departed as an optimist. Such a country as Alaska, with such a fine citizenship, cannot be held back, nor much longer be compelled to mark time."

Such is the faith of Scott C. Bone, well-known newspaper man, as declared on his arrival in Seattle after turning over the Governor's office to George A. Parks, his successor. Mr. Bone refused to consider a second term, having in mind a return to newspaper work, after a summer's vacation on Puget Sound. Speaking of Alaska and territorial problems, the former Governor said:

Slow of Solution

Alaska's problems are necessarily slow of solution because of long-range direction. Intermittent and perfunctory attention, 4,000 miles away, does not make for their solution. My view of the administrative system has undergone no change or modification during my tenure. It is an inefficient and costly system at the best. Many of the territory's problems would solve themselves with population; but the system is unproductive to growth and development. The federal bureau operating in Alaska, especially those that are given free hand, are doing a splendid work, and are devoted to me and my people. Credit, but bureaucracy does not constitute a healthy form of government for any land. Economy, if nothing else, calls for a change. The Secretary of the Interior has just emphasized through the press the expense of government in Alaska. There is no saving in the exhibit. In fact, the complicated situation long ago reached the third stage of discussion.

Reform Will Come

Administrative reform will come, but probably not in Alaska until there is general reorganization of governmental affairs on an efficiency basis, as contemplated in broad coordination measure now pending. The territorial system of government, because of its simplicity, has appealed to me and my people. It has given me genuine pleasure in my work. By contrast with the complex federal system it is markedly efficient and businesslike. Over-organization, municipal, state and national, is the bane of good government, and I sincerely trust that a delegation representing the United States, France and Italy discuss questions of the administration of their concessions in Shanghai, with a view of meeting the Chinese desires."

That Last Phase—"with a view of meeting the Chinese desires"—is particularly revealing. Such an expression has seldom found its way into the previous communications of the powers to China. However much consideration "Chinese desires" have received in the conventional handlings of diplomacy, they have come in for scant attention in serious problems during the last century since

Franco-Spanish Unity
Reached on Morocco

By the Associated Press

Madrid, July 8

A Directorate last night it was announced that a complete agreement had been reached by the Franco-Spanish conference which, since June 17, has been working to bring about an agreement between the two countries with regard to Morocco.

Louis Malvy, head of the French delegation, has decided to return to Paris Thursday to attend the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies.

BRITAIN TO BE TOLD
OF TARIFF CHANGES

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 8.—Assurance has been given to Britain by the French Government that no final arrangements will be made by the French and German metallurgical industries involving a reduction in the iron tariff, and therefore requiring the consent of the French Government, without informing Britain, said Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade, in the House of Commons last night. Sir Philip added that the British Government was closely following the press reports of an alleged agreement which would seem to be authoritatively confirmed in German industrial circles.

The German reports indicate that the alleged agreement would benefit only the German and French iron syndicates, and would allow them to control prices at the expense of actual consumers. The Socialist and the Democratic press in Germany are clamoring for publication of the entire agreement, claiming it contains nothing to benefit the German people.

POWERS SEEK FRIENDLY BASIS
FOR RELATIONS WITH CHINAProposed Conference Would Discuss Question of Concessions With View to Meeting Chinese Desires—
Services Rendered by Distinguished Westerners

Below is given the first of a series of three articles on China. Written by a student of affairs in the Far East, the articles shed much light on a question that is causing serious concern to countries as well as the European powers.

Much more than the specific questions arising out of the recent disturbances in Shanghai and other Chinese port cities is at issue. In the conference convening soon between the representatives of the powers and of China, that a more friendly basis for Sino-Occidental relations will be the objective of this meeting is indicated in the press dispatch which announced it. "It was understood," the statement declared, "that the diplomatic corps will propose that a delegation representing the United States, France and Italy discuss questions of the administration of their concessions in Shanghai, with a view of meeting the Chinese desires."

That last phrase—"with a view of meeting the Chinese desires"—is particularly revealing. Such an expression has seldom found its way into the previous communications of the powers to China. However much consideration "Chinese desires" have received in the conventional handlings of diplomacy, they have come in for scant attention in serious problems during the last century since

NORTH DAKOTA'S
LEADERS DIFFER
ON SENATORSHIPSituation in State Similar
to Wisconsin's Over Upper
House Vacancy

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE
BISMARCK, N. D., July 8.—Edwin F. Ladd's seat in the United States Senate is the object of the same sort of scramble as that in Wisconsin for the place of Robert M. La Follette. In North Dakota, as in Wisconsin, there are many aspirants to the seat. Whether Arthur G. Sorlie, Governor, the so-called conservative Nonpartisan League ruler of the State, will appoint a successor to Mr. Ladd or call a special election, is at this hour the acme of uncertainty. Today at Bismarck, "rump" convention of the Nonpartisan League, called by some of its extremist leaders, is in session. Its purpose is to force the Governor's hands by inducing a legislature which would be embarrassing for him to ignore. But Mr. Sorlie has given no sign that he is ready to be stampeded.

Laws on Vacancy Complicated
North Dakota's laws on the subject of a senatorial vacancy are highly complicated. They make no direct provision for appointment by the Governor. He has certain constitutional rights to fill vacancies in state offices. The question over which the best lawyers in the State are differing is whether the United States senatorship is a state office, a federal office with which the Governor has nothing to do.

Mr. Sorlie is being urged to disregard this issue and appoint a Senator without delay. Contrary to the advice of the legal experts, he has indicated his purpose of doing so in due course. It would then be for the Senate to say whether the man the North Dakota Governor sends to Washington is acceptable to that body and entitled to Mr. Ladd's seat.

It is admitted there are the seeds of a sharp contest on the floor of the Senate in this program. Mr. Sorlie is in receipt of plenty of advice on the subject. One piece of such counsel is that if he appoints a conservative who would be acceptable to the Coolidge Administration, and William M. Butler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, there would be no doubt that the precarious Republican majority in the Senate would welcome him with open arms.

Mr. Sorlie's Program Unknown
What Mr. Sorlie's actual intentions are no man knows. He is a brother in silence with John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin, under almost identical circumstances. Although elected Governor as an out-and-out Nonpartisan League candidate, Mr. Sorlie is held by the more stalwart radicals of being too conservative. If he exercises the right of appointment, few expect him to name a "leaguer" of the degree of Mr. Ladd or Lynn J. Frazier.

The Governor is credited, and again the comparison with Mr. Blaine of Wisconsin applies, with political ambitions of his own. He is said to plan a second term in the governorship in 1926, and then a race with Senator Frazier who will come up for re-election in 1928. His detractors suggest therefore that any appointment of a successor to Mr. Ladd that Mr. Sorlie makes is bound to be with thought of his own future and more likely to be a conservative than a radical selection in order that regular Republican support may be at his command three years hence.

The Coolidge administration forces in North Dakota are, of course, watching the situation with the utmost vigilance. Their leader, Louis B. (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Huge Redwood Tree
Yields \$3000 Lumber

Special Correspondence

Salem, Ore., July 2

FOR years a huge redwood tree has lain partially imbedded in the sand at Cannon Beach, giving shelter to picnic parties who built fires against the log. The tree was recently salvaged by George Walker, who worked with a team and scraper for two days. Rings of the tree indicated it was 527 years old. It was 8 feet through and 50 feet long. Mr. Walker estimates that he has cut \$3000 worth of lumber from the log, including 30 circular dining table tops worth approximately \$75 each. Old residents along the beach report that the log was cast up by the sea about 1887.

CAR MEN DEFER
STRIKE ACTIONTrustees Meet With Gov.
Fuller; Another Confer-
ence Tomorrow

Strike of the union street car men, employed by the Boston Elevated Railway Company, authorized yesterday by a ballot announced at 4958 to 157 empowering the wage committee to call the men from work, will be deferred for further conferences with the trustees of the company in an effort to adjudicate the present arbitration system, no date for the walkout has yet been set.

Edward Dana, general manager of the Elevated, said that while he had read the newspaper accounts of the strike referendum, the intentions of the union had not been strike, he communicated to him. He intimated that it was not likely that this latest development would alter the company's stand, such action having been already anticipated.

Disputants to Confer

It is expected that John H. Reardon, of the executive board of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, representing the local branch, No. 589, will confer with the company executives at least by tomorrow. He has been in the city for the authorized strike, the issues hinge upon the demand of the trustees that either three disinterested members should be selected to comprise the arbitration board or that the third arbitrator should be named by an outside person.

The question as to whether the members by the union in the balloting yesterday and on which they voted to strike if the wage committee considers it necessary was as follows: The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway insist that division 589 arbitrate the method of arbitration which has been in successful operation for 12 years, or agree to an unfair method of arbitration by which some person other than the arbitrators selected by the company and the association shall have a voice in the selection of a third arbitrator.

The membership of the division at a special meeting of July 6, 1925, voted not to submit this question to arbitration because it was not an arbitrator, and it was not an arbitrator.

Governor May Act

Trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company conferred with Governor Fuller today for about two hours on the possibility of a strike being declared on the different lines of the company. The conference was held at the request of the trustees. In addition to the Governor these five trustees of the elevated were present: James F. Jackson, chairman; Stanley Miller, Winston Coffin; J. Frank O'Hare, and Samuel L. Powers.

Following the conference, Governor Fuller said that the trustees waited upon him to discuss conditions and invite him to express his views on the general situation. The Governor said that he told the trustees he had written a statement which he intended to send them, and asked if his views could not be expressed this afternoon.

MR. MONDELL QUILTS
WAR FINANCE BOARD

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 8 (AP)—Frank W. Mondell has submitted to President Coolidge his resignation as a member of the War Finance Corporation, to become effective July 15.

After that date Mr. Mondell expects to open a law office in Washington. For many years Mr. Mondell was a member of the House from Wyoming and for four years prior to his retirement in March, 1923, was Republican leader in the House. He was permanent chairman of the Cleveland national convention in Cleveland last year.

TANGANYIKA LANDS
TO BE DEVELOPED

By Special Cable

GENEVA, July 8.—The British Government purposes presently to undertake the study of a vast plan for opening communications for road and railway traffic in the mandated territory of Tanganyika, W. Ormsby-Gore, British Colonial Undersecretary, told the League Mandates Commission today.

It is intended to encourage agriculture in the territory as soon as outlets have been thus created.

\$250,000 FUND
AIMS TO DEPRIVE
WAR OF PROFITSMr. Baruch, Donor, Favors
Draft of Dollars as Well
as Men in Emergency

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—For study of the possibility of maintaining world peace by taking the profit out of war, Bernard M. Baruch has given at least \$250,000 to the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

Announcement of the gift was made yesterday by Owen D. Young, associate of Vice-President Dawes in reparations matters, and chairman of the trustees of the school.

The investigation will be carried on at Johns Hopkins and at foreign universities. The exact amount of the gift will depend on the costs of the studies over a period of at least three years. It may reach \$300,000.

Based on Experience
Mr. Baruch's idea for the fund was based, Mr. Young said, on his experiences on the War Industries Board.

In a similar emergency, he wrote in his report as chairman of the board, "There ought to be not alone a mobilization of man power but of things and dollars."

The fund task of the Page School, in Mr. Young's view, is to diagnose the diseases that destroy world peace.

"For example," he asked, "does there exist a possible contributing cause of war in the possible war profits of industry?"

In a letter to Mr. Baruch regarding the gift, Mr. Young wrote:

To Prevent Profit
"By taking the profit out of war we would limit profits through regulation so as to prevent profiteering. Certainly an absence of such profit would tend to repress that jingoism which encourages war, and if war were begun, to shorten rather than prolong it. If profit is eliminated from war everywhere, and if the mobilization of things and dollars is carried along on the same basis with the mobilization of men in all countries verging on war, there will be less likelihood of joining battle."

For War-Time Efficiency

"The mobilization of men and dollars," Mr. Young said, "not only was necessary to war-time efficiency, but as Mr. Baruch has often pointed out, it would also be a powerful agency toward preventing war, because the devotion of the earnings of war would 'take the profit out of war' and the taking of profit out of war would remove the economic incentive to jingoism."

"Before asking Mr. Baruch to submit these ideas to the test of scientific research, I wrote to General Pershing to ascertain whether the conception of wealth was being seriously advocated by military men. General Pershing, in his reply, explained at length why he does advocate it; and added that he agreed fully with Mr. Baruch that 'complete preparation of this sort would be the greatest possible safeguard against jingoism at home or aggression abroad.'"

"Thereupon I wrote to Mr. Baruch suggesting that if this subject could be carefully studied in all the larger countries it might 'take its place definitely as one of the great problems to be solved by the world, and that it has yet been devised,' and inviting him to 'center the American study of the problem' at the Page School."

Seeks Advice

"Mr. Baruch's reply says: 'I shall be glad to defray the expenses of a thorough study of this subject at the Page School as soon as you are ready to make the arrangement. And I should appreciate also your counsel, and if possible your administration, in looking to the establishment of such a study.'"

Stations to Be Established

The two subsidiary bus companies of the Great Northern Railway Company have already been incorporated under the laws of Minnesota. It is planned to make the railway stations of the Great Northern Railway Company available to bus users where

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Punjab Legislative Council

Passes Sikh Gurdwara Bill

Great Enthusiasm Over Universal Suffrage Granted in
Election of Shrine Committees

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, July 8.—The Sikh Gurdwara Bill passed the Punjab Legislative Council, meeting at Simla yesterday, amid scenes of tremendous enthusiasm, with the unanimous assent of the House. The bill gives the Sikhs universal manhood and womanhood franchise for the election of committees for the management of the Sikh shrines.

A final motion that the bill be passed was accompanied by numerous speeches congratulating the Sikhs and praising the Government for its kindly attitude toward the bill. Several non-Sikh members said that the Sikhs, in getting through the bill, were setting an example to the other communities for the reform of their religious institutions.

Sir William Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, will address the Council tomorrow. The members hope he will announce the release of the Sikh prisoners, numbering over 8000, who are undergoing incarceration for disobeying the law in their efforts to reform their religion, so that the bill, passed in an atmosphere of good will and harmony, may be given a fair trial, and so that the extremists might not try to force out of the bill a new weapon for the causing of political trouble.

It remains to be seen whether the bill, which grants an effective system with universal suffrage for the

States Poland's Aims



COUNT SKRZYNSKI

Foreign Minister on Way to United States to Participate in Williamson Debates.

RAIL BUS LINE
PERMIT SOUGHT
IN MINNESOTAGreat Northern Has Incorporated Two Companies
for New Service

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 8 (Special Correspondence).—Taking the attitude that the passenger bus business is a permanent institution, the Great Northern Railway Company has entered the highway transportation field in Minnesota through two subsidiary corporations, each capitalized at \$1,000,000.

The railway company is preparing to have a network of bus lines, supplementing its regular passenger train service. One of the immediate effects of the program will be the construction of a \$150,000 garage in Minneapolis, the terminal of bus operation in the State.

As in other states, railroads in Minnesota have suffered heavily from the competition of travel by bus. Even though the railroads consider their transportation adequate, reasonably prompt, and meeting all the needs of freight transportation, their officials assert that bus travel is taking away at least \$1,000,000 of railroad revenues.

Foresees New Era

The Great Northern Railway takes the position that local passenger train business is "apparently out of date."

"The automobile and the construction of hard surfaced and gravelled highways have created a demand on the part of the public for more frequent common carrier transportation than can be economically furnished by the steam railroad," the railroad states in its application to the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission to operate its subsidiary bus lines.

There has been an evolution in the machinery of transportation. Local passenger train service which, for more than 25 years has apparently met the needs of the public, is not now adequate, and, for local passenger business, is apparently out of date. The public demanding transportation by common carriers which use the motor vehicle and the highways and not the railways for local transportation."

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POLAND FAVORS
SECURITY PACT;
FIRM ON BORDERCount Skrzynski Assumes
Corridor Not Involved in
Allied DiscussionsPOWERS AGREED SEA
OUTLET ESSENTIALCountry to Strive for Friend-
ship of Neighbors and for
General Peace

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, July 8.—Count Skrzynski, Foreign Minister of Poland, before sailing today on the steamship Paris for the United States, gave an important interview to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. His purpose in visiting America is to participate in the debates at Williamson. Afterwards he has been invited to visit President Coolidge and F. B. Kellogg, Secretary of State. He has no other purpose than that of explaining his views on European problems and the policy of his country. He is not entering into negotiations with the United States, since financial relations are regulated by a satisfactory arrangement. There is no question of raising a loan. His mission is purely educational.

In reply to the Monitor correspondent Count Skrzynski unhesitatingly expressed himself in favor of the peace pact between France, Germany and Great Britain. There was no contradiction in the conclusion of such treaties and the aims of Poland. He naturally assumed that the frontiers of Poland were doing everything to subject Poland, on its side, would be happy to enter into an undertaking for arbitration with Germany but it was understood that the territorial status quo would be preserved.

Desires Are Pacific

It should be observed that the peace pact discussions were in their early stages. Poland would do nothing to render more difficult a European settlement, for its desires are purely pacific. Nevertheless, he deprecated loose talk concerning the corridor to Danzig. It was agreed, not only in the Versailles Treaty, but in a preliminary statement of its aims, which were accepted by everybody on the Allied side, that the liberation and independence of Poland, with an outlet to the sea, were essential.

This constituted one of the 14 points. There was a belated campaign against the corridor. Poland was doing everything to subject Germans to the smallest possible inconveniences. There was no economic separation of Prussia by the corridor. Passports were unnecessary. For ordinary purposes, communications between one side and the other of the corridor were perfectly free. But if the corridor was abolished, then Poland would be separated in a vital sense from the sea.

Peace to Be Sought

It was necessary to move within the framework of carefully-considered treaties, but Poland would rejoice at the completion of pacts and would wish to see them incorporated in a most extensive European pact. For attention from the Monitor correspondent as to whether Poland would be likely to lean toward its eastern neighbor Russia or its western neighbor Germany Count Skrzynski made a judicious reply: "We mean to strive for friendship with both our neighbors. We have no intention of playing one against the other. The new Poland, while standing up for its rights, will work for friendships in Europe and the general advancement of peace."

When it is considered that Poland is the key state in Europe, that the issues of war and peace probably turn on Poland, it will be seen that the declaration of Count Skrzynski to the Monitor correspondent are eminently gratifying.

BERLIN TO REJECT
ALLIED AIR TERMSDr. Luther Says They Would
Impair German Traffic

By Special Cable

BERLIN, July 8.—Dr. Hans Luther, the Chancellor, declared in an interview in a Hamburg newspaper, yesterday, that the Government on no account would accept the Allied demands contained in their recent air note, since his opinion was that these demands complied neither with the Treaty of Versailles nor with the London Agreement, and that they were drafted solely for the purpose of impairing Germany's air traffic.

Germany, Dr. Luther said, was waging its difference between military and commercial airplanes but, he continued, if the Allied demands were put into force Germany would not possess a single commercial airplane which it could use with success in an international air service. Referring to the demand for limitation of the size of German airplanes still raised by the Allies, the Chancellor declared that the Allies should know that airships no longer had a military value and he described the demands as an attempt to prevent Germany from building airships which might play an important role in an international air service. The Government, Dr. Luther added, would endeavor to win the Allies to its viewpoint.

LIBRARY'S GOAL IS AID TO PUBLIC

Seattle Convention Plans
Extension of Service to
Meet Nation's Needs

SEATTLE, Wash., July 8 (Special).—How library service can be extended to meet the needs of the entire population of the Nation was the principal topic of discussion at the general session of the American Library Association's forty-seventh annual conference, here, yesterday. Agencies helping toward this goal were outlined in an address by Mrs. Julia G. Babcock of the Kern County Free Library, Bakersfield, Calif., which has done much toward establishing traveling libraries and motorized libraries to serve the rural population. This was followed by general discussion.

Delegates expressed themselves as believing it expedient for librarians to take part in politics to obtain adequate appropriations for library service. William Z. Kerr, representing the Sesqui-centennial Exposition Association, urged the American Library Association to hold its 1926 meeting in or near Philadelphia on account of the exposition. Only two group sessions were held, those of the American Association of Law Libraries and the Canadian Librarians. Delegates spent most of the day in informal conversation and sight-seeing.

Work With Children
Miss Edna L. Power of the Cleveland Public Library discussed "The Relation of Library Work With Children to the Present-Day Problem of Adult Education," at a meeting of the children's librarians section. She said in part:

Probably our chief obligation to adult education work is to create a demand for it by the quality of our work during the educational period of youth. It is the adult with vision who asks for more. Surveys show that the present day desire for learning has not all been born in the world of industrial competition, and that education is sought "not for livelihood but for living and for culture and for enlightenment, which are their own reward."

Our first task is to reach all the children, and having done so to establish permanent interests; to train them to use books and to love books; and to relate their use of books and their general reading to their lives. If we fulfill our obligations to these children we should have an ounce of prevention to offset against illiteracy, dullness, pessimism, loss of faith, lack of ambition, and unhappiness.

World News in Brief

Washington (AP)—Exports of automobiles and automobile parts from the United States during May set a new record by value, \$34,618,585.

Washington (AP)—Revenue freight loadings for the week ending June 27, reported by carriers to the American Railway Association, totaled 391,341 cars, an increase of 2741 over the preceding week. This also was an increase of \$3,050 cars over the corresponding week last year, but a decrease of 30,130 cars from the 1923 figure.

New York (AP)—Dr. Alfredo Zavala, formerly president of Cuba, and now actively engaged in sugar production in that country, in a statement urges the immediate raising of the United States tariff on foreign sugar, including Cuban, as desirable to protect the Cuban sugar industry from the encroachment of competing foreign interests.

New Rochelle, N. Y. (AP)—Corporation Counsel Van Auker announces that he has learned that the final decision of the Public Service Commission on the application of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for a 40 per cent increase in commutation rates in New York State will be handed down on Aug. 15.

New York (AP)—A campaign against retail druggists, who violate national prohibition act, which is expected to result in the revocation of at least 1000 drug store permits, has been started by Palmer Canfield, federal prohibition director in charge of New York. Mr. Canfield announces that 737 retail drug permits already have been revoked this year.

which is well worth a pound of adult education as cure.

Contact With Community

Children's librarians should have a wider and more intimate contact with the family life of a city than other group library workers. Children use but one library and home is never far away, they are friendly and communicative and visit this neighborhood library frequently. The newly arrived foreign child is very quickly found there. The children's librarian has many reasons for visiting the homes in her district which gives her the opportunity to see ways in which the library might aid the adult members of families.

I have been told that we children's librarians should offer more home-like and less forbidding library rooms for meetings and for first visits by timid people. Children invite responsiveness and we easily form the habit of being cordial through our relations with them. I also think that children's librarians have something to offer library workers in adult education in practical methods of conducting library instruction, story hours, reading clubs and in methods of personal work, both with small groups and with individuals.

Cohasset's Carillonneur



M. KAMEL LEFEVRE

Majestic Music of Cohasset's Carillon Draws Great Throng

Scores of Motorists and Others Afoot, Undaunted by
Lowering Clouds, Gather on the Common for
Mid-Week Concert at St. Stephen's

Notwithstanding weather conditions, scores of motorists and many persons afoot made their way last evening to Cohasset Common to listen to the mid-week carillon concert rung from the tower of St. Stephen's Church by Kamel Lefevre, Belgian carillonneur, upon the 43 bells which are the gift of Mrs. Hugh Bancroft, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Jessie M. Barron.

The United States is writing the earliest chapters in its carillon history, borrowing from Europe the flavors and inspirations of a like history which has been cumulative since the thirteenth century.

In the early spring this year 20

new bells were added by Mrs. Bancroft to the 23 which were installed a year ago so that now the Cohasset carillon, the first on the South Shore and one of the few in the eastern part of the United States, ranks ninth in size among the 200 or more in the world today. M. Lefevre, who has for some years been assistant carillonneur at St. Rombold's Cathedral in Mechlin to Jef Denys, admitted the greatest carillonneur of his time, came last year to Cohasset at the invitation of Mrs. Bancroft, to assist in dedicating the bells and to give a series of concerts throughout the summer months. This year, after testing the new bells at the foundry of their makers, Gillet & Johnson, in Crocydon, Eng., and giving a command performance before King George and Queen Mary, M. Lefevre turned again to Cohasset to perform the dual service of giving another series of Sabbath and mid-week concerts, and to finish the training of several student carillonneurs who will next winter, when he has returned to Belgium, assume responsibility for playing the bells.

The bells' richness of tone fell upon the silent crowds like a mantle of the velvet of fantasy, and what might have been their clamor was touched to rich ornamentation and expressive beauty by a man to whom has been imparted the secrets of the great tradition of carillon playing. Up the steps there drifted a little file of the curious, knowing they could not see the player yet bidden by some fascination to go as near as possible, to look about the cool, bright interior of the church, to listen to fragments of explanation about the history of bells. Cohasset, on the program moved. Through the sweet simplicity of "Banks of Allan Water," through the involved resolutions of Grieg's "Reverie" to a group of old Flemish songs which held, for some in the crowd, some sweet and splendid reminiscence of bells listened to in long, lilac twilight in the Low Countries. No punctuation of applause. No interruption of the music. Instead a curiously affecting picture of a people joyously drawn together into the soft, perfumed evening by the inevitable lure of music.

No visitor to the South Shore, pausing in an evening to listen to the carillon concerts from St. Stephen's tower, can fail to mark the reverence of crowds to whom already the music of the perfectly matched bells has become a symbol of deep feeling, an occasion for sober reflection and for thanksgiving.

FELLOWSHIP AWARDED
CHESTER, Mass., July 8 (Special).—Miss Mildred S. Haley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas N. Haley, of Chester, has been awarded a fellowship by the Julliard Musical Foundation, which entitles her to a year's graduate instruction at the Foundation Graduate School in New York. Miss Haley is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. For the last four years she has studied with Herbert Witherspoon in New York, and has also made a concert tour of the country.

MR. GERARD TO SPEAK
NEWPORT, R. I., July 8 (Special).—James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, who with Mrs.

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Gerard is occupying By-the-Sea, the August Belmont estate, this summer, will give the principal address at a dinner at Newport Beach tomorrow evening, marking the opening of the campaign for Newport's war memorial tower at Monticelli Park. R. Livingston Beekman, former Governor, Clark Burdick, Representative in Congress, and Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan will also speak.

STATE FARM TO AID GARDENERS

Experts Experiment in 57-Acre "Laboratory"

To develop a variety of sweet corn that will ripen earlier in Massachusetts, to determine what tomato best meets growing and marketing needs in this State, and the developing of high producing asparagus plants are among the tasks on which Massachusetts State Federation in drawing up a chusetts Agricultural College experts are working at the Market Garden Field Station at Cedar Hill, Waltham. These experiments are being conducted on the old Warren estate at 240 Beaver Street under the direction of Prof. R. M. Koon. This location was selected in order that work could be carried on under the same conditions encountered by commercial growers in eastern Massachusetts.

The equipment of this vegetable growing "laboratory" includes 57 acres of land, 20 of which are in one level of land of uniformly good soil; a greenhouse 200 feet long divided into eight compartments all separately heated by automatically controlled oil burners, and a modern brick building providing laboratories and offices for the staff.

MOTOR INSURANCE LICENSE REVOKED

CONCORD, N. H., July 8.—John E. Sullivan, insurance commissioner, announced yesterday revocation of the state license of the General Exchange Corporation, said to be one of the largest automobile insurance companies in the world. Commissioner Sullivan reported that "certain types of automobile coverages were being gradually diverted from what might seem to be the natural source of its continuance" and that the trend of the business was so heated by automatically controlled oil burners, and a modern brick building providing laboratories and offices for the staff.

The action followed complaint registered by resident dealers.

REFERENDUM PETITION FILED

PORTLAND, Me., July 8 (AP).—Petitions, bearing 14,322 signatures, for a referendum on the anti-daylight saving time law, passed by the last Legislature, were taken to Augusta yesterday and filed with the Secretary of State, Frank W. Ball. Similar petitions are being sent from other parts of the State. Only 12,000 signatures are required for a referendum to the voters.

MILLS ON FULL TIME

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, July 8 (Special).—The Hadley Mills started operation yesterday on a full time basis for the first time in many months. For the present, operation will be conducted on a full time basis but it is expected that within a few weeks a night shift will be added.

SALVATION ARMY APPEAL

To make it possible for the 400 children at "Wonderland," Salvation Army fresh air camp at Sharon, to

LABOR LEADER VISITS BOSTON

Mr. Green and State Chiefs
Plan Backing of Child
Labor Amendment

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, conferred this morning with the executive board of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor on subjects of federation interest, in particular ways and means looking toward the passage of the child labor amendment.

It was his purpose, Mr. Green explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning, to assist the Massachusetts State Federation in drawing up a program to devote part of its regular meetings to a discussion of methods of educating the Massachusetts public into a realization of the meaning of the amendment. Mr. Green arrived in Boston from Willimantic, Conn., where he attended a meeting of textile workers. He stated that he saw a distinct improvement in the New England textile situation.

With Mr. Green were Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers of America, who left immediately for Fall River, and James A. Glenn of Washington, secretary to Mr. Green.

SUPPORT FOR THREAD WORKERS PROPOSED

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 8 (AP).—Discretionary powers to act in other textile centers to secure support of the strike of employees of the American Thread Company here, was given the emergency committee in charge of the strike, at a conference yesterday of textile union officers and others. The specific statement of President McMahon of the United Textile Workers was:

The executive committee voted to give discretionary powers to the emergency committee of the United Textile Workers of America to take whatever action they thought best to make the fight more effective against the American Thread Company and to use every effort with the American Federation of Labor to assign organizers in various local cities where operations are conducted by or for the American Thread Company.

LAST CALL FOR C. M. T. C.

A "last call" for the enrollment of 200 additional students in the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Camp Devens, which opens Aug. 1, has been issued by Col. Blanton Winslow, officer in charge. Applications will be received at the Army Base in South Boston until July 14.

enjoy the bathing in Lake Massapoia, the army is appealing to the public to donate suits "that your own kiddies have outgrown, suits that are faded or damaged or patched or a bit moth eaten." The army asks that they be sent direct to Mrs. W. A. McIntyre at the camp.

PERMANENT LOSS OF LICENSE PROPOSED

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 8 (Special).—Judge J. J. Mahoney, during a session of the local District Court yesterday, proposed a change in the automobile laws which he said he believed would provide a more effective penalty for intoxicated drivers. He stated that the automobile law should carry a punishment within itself so that an operator who is convicted for the first time of driving while under the influence of liquor would be deprived of the privilege of operating an automobile for five years, while a second conviction would deprive the operator of driving forever afterward, as well as imposing a heavy fine.

MANUFACTURERS OF COTTON TO MEET

Harry C. Meserve, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, has sent out a call for a second regional meeting of the association, which will be held at the Portland Country Club, in Portland, Me., for the Maine and New Hampshire districts, on Monday, July 13. The board of government of the association recently voted to hold regular meetings for members and their friends, for the general benefit of the industry. The first meeting, held a few weeks ago in Fall River, was attended by 225 members and guests.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8 (Special).—W. Kirk Kaynor, postmaster, has announced his plans to run for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the second district. Should he carry out his plans to enter the race, he will have to resign his postmastership.

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61 CADILLAC 7 passenger touring car. Has just been repainted and in such mechanical condition it will go many miles with practically no expense—tires, excellent. Price \$1500. CADILLAC "SEDAN" CAR. DEPT. 661 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Phone Kenmore 3240.

PEACE IN WORLD, CALL TO YOUTHS

International Kindergarten
Union Holding Sessions
at Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 8.—Their responsibility as leaders and teachers of the Nation's childhood in working toward a permanent world peace springing from genuine international brotherhood is a motive force which will largely guide discussions of more than 400 delegates to the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Union which opened here this morning. Miss Ella Ruth Boyce of Pittsburgh, Pa., president of the union, presided.

Discussions will deal largely with various phases of primary education. California educators united in extending an official welcome to the visitors in Trinity Auditorium. Registration at the opening of the convention indicated that delegates are here from India, Armenia, France, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Mexico, China, Japan, Germany, Canada, Switzerland, Hawaii, Russia, Africa and Italy.

BISHOP ANDERSON LEAVES CITY

Bishop and Mrs. William F. Anderson and their daughters, Miss Margaret Anderson and Mrs. Thomas Fox, have left Boston for the Anderson summer home at Chocoma, N. H. Two other daughters, Miss Katherine Anderson and Mrs. Huntley Dupre of Oxford, O., will visit their parents at Chocoma later, as will possibly the Andersons' fifth daughter, Mrs. Eric R. Twachtman of Cincinnati.

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**Absolutely the Greatest
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Prices have already advanced three times within the past 60 days. The first advance was on May 1st, 10%; June 1st, 10 to 15%, and July 1st, advances as high as 30%. The rubber market is the cause and indications point to it going still higher. We are still continuing this tremendous sale of **FIRST QUALITY MARATHON CORDS** at our extremely low prices. All in their original factory wrappers with trade mark and serial numbers and full factory guarantee. You should order 2, 4 or 6 of them today! Buy NOW!

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32x3 1/2	2.10
34x3 1/2	2.20
36x3 1/2	2.30
38x3 1/2	2.40
40x3 1/2	2.50
42x3 1/2	2.60
44x3 1/2	2.70
46x3 1/2	2.80
48x3 1/2	2.90
50x3 1/2	3.00
52x3 1/2	3.10
54x3 1/2	3.20
56x3 1/2	3.30
58x3 1/2	3.40
60x3 1/2	3.50
62x3 1/2	3.60
64x3 1/2	3.70
66x3 1/2	3.80
68x3 1/2	3.90
70x3 1/2	4.00
72x3 1/2	4.10
74x3 1/2	4.20
76x3 1/2	4.30
78x3 1/2	4.40
80x3 1/2	4.50
82x3 1/2	4.60
84x3 1/2	4.70
86x3 1/2	4.80
88x3 1/2	4.90
90x3 1/2	5.00

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EDUCATORS SAIL FOR EDINBURGH

International Good Will and Eventual World Peace Are Leading Goals

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 8.—The principal group of American delegates to the second biennial convention of the World Federation of Educational Associations at Edinburgh sailed today on the steamship Berengaria and Caronia.

The delegation represents the National Education Association, and its members are traveling under instructions from the association they represent. The recent convention of the N. E. A. at Indianapolis voted in its representative assembly certain lines of American policy to be advocated at the world convention. It asked that "questions in controversy between nations" be avoided at World Federation meetings and that its entire work be restricted "to the prime purpose for which such federation has been organized—through popular education to promote mutual good will and respect between all people of the world," with world peace as the ultimate goal.

Basin of Membership
In the matter of national representation the United States delegates were instructed to urge that the leading educational association of a country be made the only one entitled to membership in the World Federation and that it have the right to choose its own delegates.

Augustus O. Thomas, of Augusta, Me., president of the World Federation, sailed last Monday.

A distinguished group of women is included in the American delegation. Among them are Mrs. C. C. Bradford, state superintendent of public instruction of Colorado; Miss Olive M. Jones, principal of an elementary school in New York City, and a former president of the National Education Association; Miss Cornelia S. Adair, a class room teacher of Richmond, Va., former treasurer of the N. E. A.; Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhard, president of Mills College, Oakland, Calif.; Miss Charles O. Williams, legislative secretary of the N. E. A. and a former president; Miss Anna C. Woodward of Somerville, Mass., and Miss Abby Porter Leland of New York City.

University Representation

The universities and colleges are well represented by the men of the delegation. In this group are: Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, president of Vassar College; William Chandler Stanley, professor of psychology at Columbia University; Stephen P. Dugan, professor of political science, College of the City of New York, and director of the Institute of International Education; Dr. W. Carson Ryan, Jr., professor of education, Swarthmore College; Dr. Joseph Swain, president emeritus, Swarthmore College, and Dr. Henry Lester Smith, dean of the School of Education, Indiana University, and treasurer of the National Education Association. Dr. William F. Russell, chairman of the delegation, is associate director of the International Institute of Education, professor of education at Columbia University and a writer on education.

From the field of the public schools were chosen three superintendents: Fred M. Hunter, Oakland, Calif.; Walter R. Siders, Pocahontas, Ind.; R. G. Jones, Cleveland.

Ex-officio members of the group are Dr. Thomas Charles P. Williams, director of extension, University of Missouri, and N. D. Shewalter, president of the State Normal School, Cheney, Wash.

RECOMMENDS STUDY OF CONSTITUTION

Women's Republican Club Sees Danger in Amendments

Careful study of the Constitution of the United States is recommended to members of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts by the governing board of that organization as a feature of its individual summer programs. This is because of the feeling aroused by propositions to amend the Constitution and because President Coolidge has recommended its study by the legislatures and citizens of the country.

The movement expressed in the slogan "Made in the U. S. A." will be featured in the early fall programs of the political department of the club. In announcing it, Mrs. Frederick P. Bagley, chairman of the department, says: "This is not only an academic question. It is not only a principle of the Republican Party, but a practical matter of bread and butter for New England people of all grades of wealth, the worker as well as the employer. Massachusetts is not an agricultural state. She does not raise her own food. She is dependent upon mills and factories for the products to be given in exchange for the food she consumes, and here women's responsibility is greater than that of men, because women are the spenders. Men earn the money, but women have the choice of the things bought."

An exhibition of textiles will form a feature of the fall opening of the political department.

A garden party will be given on July 28 by the Essex County Division of the club at the James Putnam House, 42 Summer Street, Danvers, from 3 to 5 p. m.

A course of lectures on public questions at home and abroad has been arranged for the next club year, beginning in October.

TRACTION COMPANY OPPOSES BUS LINE

Eastern Massachusetts Officials Protest New Haven Plan

Officials of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company opposed strenuously the petition of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company for general authority to operate motor buses on the ground that the petition sought exclusive control of the territory at the hearing this morning before the Department of Public Utilities.

F. A. Farnham, counsel representing the New Haven road, explained that the petition asked simply for an extension of the road's charter rights as authorized by this year's Legislature to include the operation by the road of motor vehicles.

Henry C. Attwill, chairman, asked if the petition was not only a request for the right to acquire motor vehicles, since the road could not operate until the commission approved routes, and since the petition named no routes, Mr. Farnham answered such was the case.

Mr. Attwill inquired whether it would be best for the commission to authorize the road to purchase automobiles which the road may never be able to use. To this Mr. Farnham replied that this was the road's risk, and that the purpose of asking for the right to buy was because of the possible delay in delivering buses.

BUYERS THROUGH BOSTON FAIR
Large Registration Indicates Prosperous Trend in Leather Industry

More than 2500 buyers have already arrived for the sixth annual Boston Shoe and Leather Fair which is being held in Mechanics Building. It is the largest registration of out-of-town buyers in local footwear history, and includes representatives from every state in the Union. It is expected that the exhibition will yield an unprecedented volume of orders for New England-made shoes and leather goods.

For the first time the show is a strictly New England exhibition. About 250 exhibitors have displays, and every available inch of floor space is occupied. Only buyers have been admitted to the show during the first two days, so that they might have an uninterrupted opportunity to study the models. The public will be admitted tomorrow, the final day.

Two of the outstanding features of the exhibition—the style show and the working exhibits displaying every phase of shoemaking. In the style show a new idea has been introduced by eliminating all reference to the shoes themselves, and simply displaying those shoes which correctly present the latest patterns, lasts and materials for the fall and winter, for both men and women. The revue includes only shoes displaying relative style, important types, leathers, lasts and patterns, and is repeated each night.

In the basement there are exhibits showing the complete processes of shoemaking, from the making of the shoes themselves, but the tanning of leather, and the making of patterns, lasts, linings, shoe satins, and other articles used in the manufacture of shoes.

Displays in ball halls show not only shoes for men and women, but the materials from which they are made, including buckles, buttons, eyelets, laces, and tools.

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Trails in the Blue Ridge Mountains of North Georgia

North of Cornelia Lies a Country of Beautiful Hills, Streams, Cascades, and Quiet V-Shaped Lakes

By HORACE M. BOWMAN

FEW Americans, and those decidedly not of the regulation tourist type, are aware that one of the most beautiful and historically interesting mountain regions of their country is in the northern part of the State of Georgia.

Crystal clear streams cascade over immense ledges of black rock in falls as delicate and airy as point lace; deep cold lakes mirror on a motionless surface the pine-covered sides of mountains that lift themselves skyward in an almost perpendicular ascent; swift mountain rivers surge through rocky ravines; yawning gorges are covered with dense growths of oak, ash and pine on the lower levels, which, from the heights, present the appearance of trees in a Japanese miniature garden; frequently occurring short sections of mountain with gently rounded sides and tops, like immense half cylinders of earth smoothly fashioned by giant hands and planted from foot to crest with evergreen, pine, ash and oak, are carpeted with a brilliantly colored covering of tiger lilies, war paint, laurel and rhododendron, and many other species of mountain flowers and shrubs; while on the far distant horizon, fold upon fold of giant ranges slumber in the mysterious blue haze from which they derive their name.

Trails built by Government forest rangers, together with roads made by the mountaineers, and excellent highways constructed by the State and various counties, wind in and about the mountains, penetrating to the most remote and out-of-the-way localities.

Traveling From Atlanta

To enter this region from the south, one travels over the Southern Railroad from Atlanta to Cornelia, whence the Tallulah Falls Railroad goes directly north, passing through the most interesting area of the mountains of North Georgia. Cornelia is in Habersham County, in the midst of the beautiful region that inspired Sidney Lanier's "Song of the Chattahoochee," in which he describes the source of the river and its course as it wanders toward the sea.

His picture is by no means overdrawn. But a few moments' ride to the west of the town of Mount Yona, one of the highest mountains in the neighborhood of Cornelia. From this vantage point one's eyes may travel over miles and miles of magnificent mountain scenery; and to the east, easily within range of the vision, are the beautiful Hills of Habersham, from which emanate the headwaters of the three great rivers of the south—the Savannah, the Chattahoochee and the Tennessee. In the opposite direction lie the Nacoochee Valley, stretching out for miles to the north and south.

Memories of the Cherokees

In the vicinity of Mount Yona there are also a number of very interesting Indian mounds, containing in some instances, in a state of almost perfect preservation, various utensils of war and domestic life of the Cherokee Indians. It is in this neighborhood also that only a few years ago there was unearthed the forms of ten members of a gigantic race of people who inhabited the country at some remote but undetermined period.

The Library

L. Stanley Jast Considers English Problems

Manchester, England. Special Correspondence. ONE problem which faces all English libraries at the present time is the considerable financial difficulty in replacing worn-out books, many of which are now out of print. L. Stanley Jast, chief librarian of the Manchester Public Libraries, recently outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor a proposal he had made to the Library Association in 1919 to meet this need. So far the proposal has not become sufficiently well known to stand any chance of adoption. Mr. Jast's proposal was for a Library Association Edition of Standard Works, the edition being arranged between the Library Association and the publishers. While the association would pay nothing, it would be able to assure the publishers of a certain minimum sale. The association would arrange for books to be in a form suitable for libraries, that is to say the binding and every detail would be decided by the committee. The idea, continued Mr. Jast, would solve the problem of books for which there is a demand but which are only obtainable in "cheap" editions. The proposal also embraces old books which are in print but are not obtainable in satisfactory editions. It would also embrace books printed in many editions, both good and bad, and in which case it was proposed that the committee of the association should adopt the edition it thought best. Public libraries, Mr. Jast said, provided the only national service of books. The cost of the whole library service in Manchester for the years 1923 and 1924, he continued, amounted to 1s. 10d. an inhabitant. Of this sum 1s. 3d. was the per capita cost of the library service exclusive of fabric and building charges which amounted to 7d. a head.

Separate Commercial Library. Speaking of recent developments in Manchester, Mr. Jast said that a

very important move had been the establishment of the Technical and Science Library. This was the first library of the kind to be connected with public libraries. It was a separate department having its own staff, its own reading room, and its own open bookshelves. Some public libraries had commercial libraries, but, with the exception of Birmingham, which had contemplated following Manchester's example, and might by now have done so, none of the others had followed up the commercial library, with its accompanying technical library. One of the special features of the commercial library, the vertical file, was a very important feature of the technical library. Manchester stood alone at present in having in the technical library a specially trained assistant looking after this kind of file, where clippings from journals and papers were filed and classified. In this respect it is in line with special research libraries in connection with the research institutes of big manufacturing firms like Metropolitan Vickers. In this data file, Mr. Jast said, the Manchester Technical Library seemed to have gone one better than the technical library of the

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various engineering societies in New York. The latest development in the Manchester library, Mr. Jast stated, was the provision of high-grade steel shelving or racks for the safe handling and preservation of large and heavy newspaper volumes, there also a special adjustable desk and chair for reading volumes of this kind. At this juncture Mr. Jast pointed out several bound volumes of The Christian Science Monitor in place on the new racks.

Training in England

Replying to a question as to the training and qualifications of librarians, Mr. Jast said that the Library Association grants certificates in six technical subjects and to those holding all six certificates and fulfilling some other conditions it grants a diploma. Its methods of training at the moment are by means of correspondence classes and by summer schools held from time to time at different centers. In addition there is a library school, somewhat on the lines of the schools in America, attached to the University of London, financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. There is also some sort of library instruction given in one or two schools, such as the library course given at The Ladies College, Cheltenham, but at present the scheme of library training is very incomplete. It is hoped that eventually there will be a library school established in the north—say one in Scotland, perhaps one in Wales and perhaps one in the Midlands. At present library training on the best lines is practically limited to London, whereas in America the

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schools are as thick as blackberries. Asked if there was any difference in the class of books borrowed in districts of differing character, Mr. Jast said that there was a greater emphasis on technology in the manufacturing districts than in the residential ones, but apart from that there was no social stratum apparent in difference of reading matters in towns. It followed, therefore, that in stocking a library to suit a particular population, apart from stressing books on local manufactures, it was just as safe to put good books in an industrial district as in a residential one.

With reference to facilities for students, Mr. Jast said that they were provided with an extra reader's ticket for the branch libraries as well as special tickets for the special libraries, such as the music library and the foreign library. On the problem of staffing libraries, Mr. Jast said that as far as the junior appointments were concerned these were given to the University of London recently established for the corporation. Applicants for any junior position in a corporation department must satisfy the examining board. All appointments were made from the list of candidates who had satisfied this board. The salary scheme was a graded one adopted by the corporation in which the juniors passed by examination into an age and clerical group and out of this group those

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possessing certain qualifications, laid down by the different committees, passed into provisional and administrative groups. In the case of the libraries the certificate of the Library Association was the qualification required so that in a general way in a large system like Manchester posts were usually filled by promise but in certain cases posts had been advertised and the qualifications attached to them laid down.

As far as the country generally was concerned, there was, Mr. Jast thought, a difficulty in securing adequately trained assistants, but this difficulty was more on the male than the female side.

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EXAMINES PRISON CONDITIONS
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 30 (Special Correspondence).—Selection by a central bureau, rather than by the trial judge, of the institution to which a prisoner could be sent, is a proposal under consideration by the Ohio Legislature's joint committee on prison conditions.

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EDUCATOR OPPOSES RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION ON SCHOOL TIME

New Hampshire Commissioner Warns Against Plan as Step Toward Linking Church and State Through Public Schools in Letter to Superintendents

CONCORD, N. H., July 8 (Special).—Explaining his objections to the widely proposed plan for weekday religious instruction on public school time on the ground that such a policy is a step toward combining church and state, and that in administration the system would be inequitable, Ernest W. Butterfield, Commissioner of Education of New Hampshire, has just addressed a letter, opposing the measure, to school superintendents.

This pronouncement, which is viewed as one of the most vigorous statements issued by an educational official on this subject, is being forwarded to educators throughout the United States, it was announced here.

The plan to which Mr. Butterfield expresses his opposition proposes that for two hours a week children in public schools should be dismissed to receive instruction in religion given in schools to be organized by the different churches, and that this religious instruction should be a recognized part of the public school education as prescribed by the law. It also stipulates, according to Mr. Butterfield, that children of parents whose sects are not able to supply these schools or of parents who do not wish their children to be in the school buildings with the teachers engaged in supplementary work not required of the other children.

Mr. Butterfield's Letter

"Any proposal which would use the power of the State to deny religion to any individual and any proposal which would by State administration force religion upon him is equally abhorrent in a Nation like ours," the New Hampshire Commissioner says in his letter. He continues:

"We Americans after centuries of experience, both in Europe and America, have decreed that for us forever there must be separation of state and church. Our own troubled experiences, and the experiences of other peoples, have shown us that in a republic there is no other path of safety. Our constitutions and our laws have declared this position in no uncertain terms."

The plan proposed is contrary to this principle and in New Hampshire is illegal. Neither public money nor public administrative time and power may be applied for the schools of any religious sect or denomination. School authorities may shorten any school day they wish, provided that they shorten it

for all pupils similarly situated, but for them to supervise and hold themselves responsible for the schools of sectarian religion and for them to enforce attendance at religious instruction or to make this desirable by presenting at the school the choice of two hours of nondescript work is plainly a prohibited use of public administration.

Mr. Butterfield points out further that in his opinion such a policy would be inequitable and in administration a failure. He contends that the school day cannot be lengthened without undue financial burden on the state, and that it cannot be shortened "without distinct educational loss." He adds:

Sees Unjust Divisions

Except in small villages where the population has religious homogeneity, there is not a shadow of a chance that worth-while schools will be furnished to all children. Parents will not approve the plan long, if it means the traditional Sunday School transferred to a week day and the denominational cost of trained teachers and standardized equipment would put the plan in reach only of the most wealthy churches.

This would leave two groups of children unjustly treated. There would be those who would substitute for two hours of public school instruction a similar period in such schools as the smaller sects could furnish. There would be a large group of those whose parents do not choose instruction in dogma in any of the forms available. These children would remain in school and make time until the others returned. In this period the teachers are but partly employed and the expenditure for school maintenance would go on without adequate return.



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TILDEN PLAYING PERFECT TENNIS

Features Second Day's Play in Rhode Island Championship at Providence

FAST PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 (AP)—Tilden 20, won two love sets matches in the Rhode Island State lawn tennis championship at the Aqueduct Club yesterday, making his third straight for the title by defeating K. S. Pfaffman, former Harvard captain, of Boston, and F. Broadhurst of Australia, 6-0, 6-0.

In his opening round Monday he defeated Alexander. Persons of Worcester by a like score. This makes 51 consecutive games that the champion has won as he eliminated A. H. Chaplin Jr. of Springfield in the final of the Nassau tourney.

Tilden has seldom, if ever, played more "perfect" tennis than he displayed yesterday, as both opponents made a combined total of only 25 points. Paired with A. L. Weiner of Philadelphia, Tilden also won his opening doubles match against M. T. Mill and D. M. Hill Jr., Waban, Mass., 6-2, 6-2.

W. Ingraham of Providence, the Harvard varsity captain, upset predictions by defeating N. W. Niles of Boston, who was one of the seeded players, 5-7, 6-0. After putting up a splendid battle in the first set Niles went to "pieces" when the collegian broke through his service in the thirteenth game, 7-6.

Masamune Fukuda of Japan was eliminated by the veteran, F. C. Bagg, of New York, 6-3, 6-2. The other Japanese players, Zensho Shimizu and Takelichi Harada won impressive victories over R. N. Dana of Pawtucket, former state champion, and L. A. Thalheimer, of the University of Texas, former intercollegiate doubles champion, by identical scores, 6-1, 6-2.

MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Second Round
Royal Leighton, New Haven, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.
Masamune Fukuda, Boston, defeated F. C. Bagg, New York, 6-3, 6-2.
H. S. Orser Jr., Philadelphia, defeated J. E. Russell, Bridgeport, 6-3, 6-2.

A. W. Jones, Providence, defeated Thomas Sturges, New York, 6-0, 6-1.
Josiah Wheeler, Boston, defeated L. A. Thalheimer, Texas, 6-1, 6-2.

A. Broadhurst, Australia, defeated L. S. Chase, Springfield, 6-3, 6-2.
G. D. Stratford, University of California, defeated J. M. Lewin, Bridgeport, 6-1, 6-2.

H. Fischer, Cynwyl, Pa., defeated R. H. Chase, Providence, 6-3, 6-2.
Edward Chandler, University of California, defeated W. D. Sears, Hartford, 6-0, 6-2.

M. Banks Jr., Boston, defeated T. M. Cranston, Holman, University of California, 6-4, 6-2.
L. N. White, Texas, defeated C. W. Beale, Newport, 6-3, 6-2.

W. W. Ingraham, Providence, defeated N. W. Niles, Boston, 8-6, 6-0.
W. T. Tilden, Philadelphia, defeated F. Broadhurst, Australia, 6-0, 6-0.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Second Round
Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, N. J., defeated Miss Elizabeth Wainwright, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.
Miss Eleanor Goss, New York, defeated Miss Elizabeth Briggs, Philadelphia, 6-1, 6-0.

F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 6-0, 6-2.
M. K. Browne, Santa Monica, defeated Mrs. W. H. Trumbull Jr., Weston, Mass., 6-2, 6-1.

Miss L. R. Mumford, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. Roger Griswold, Marblehead, 6-3, 6-2.
Miss Edith Sigourney, Nahant, defeated Miss Penelope Anderson, Richmond, Va., 5-7, 6-0.

Mrs. Elizabeth Corbrie, Southboro, defeated Mrs. J. S. Taylor, New York, 6-2, 6-2.
MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
Watson and Orser defeated H. Chase and Ingraham, 7-5, 6-4.

Shimizu and Fukuda defeated Jones and Dow by a like score.
Stratford and Hills defeated Connolly and Whitten, 6-0, 6-0.

Gardner and Thorne defeated Thorne and O'Leary, 6-4, 6-1.
White and Thalheimer defeated Langdon and Wheeler, 6-3, 6-2.

Harada and Fischer defeated Campbell and Lambert, 6-3, 6-2.
Chandler and Stow defeated Bagg and States, 6-2, 6-1.

Tilden and Wiener defeated Hill and Mill, 6-2, 6-1.
Hardy and Griswold defeated Nichols and Dainey, 6-2, 6-4.

Dana and Shaw defeated Broadhurst and Russell, 6-3, 6-2.
Pfaffman and Wheeler defeated Beale and Hobbs, 6-2, 6-1.

Norris and Leighton won by default.
Holman and Orser defeated Chase and Snow, 6-0, 6-0.

Arnold Jones and W. W. Ingraham defeated Lewin and M. L. Jones, 6-0, 6-0.
Fitch and Powers defeated Banks and Sewall, 6-4, 6-1.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—First Round
Mrs. Barger Wallace and Mrs. L. M. Burt defeated Mrs. S. Q. Butler and Miss Rosemary Newton, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss M. K. Browne and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. Shone and Miss Gertrude Dwyer, 6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Sabet Kline and Taylor defeated Mrs. Niles and Mrs. T. Crawford, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Bayard and Miss Anderson defeated Miss Deborah Knight and Miss Elizabeth Wainwright, 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. Griswold and Miss Mumford defeated Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Burt by default.

Mrs. Jessup and Miss Sigourney defeated Mrs. Sturges and Miss Davies, 6-1, 6-1.

Miss Phoebe Gleason and Miss Gertrude Gallery defeated Miss Jones and Miss White, 6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. Endicott and Mrs. Corbrie defeated Miss Irving and Miss Handy, 6-3, 6-0.

Mrs. Bremer and Miss Bright defeated Miss Sloan and Miss Goss, 6-3, 6-2.

JUNIOR SINGLES—Semifinal Round
F. A. Luce Jr. defeated Arthur Ingraham Jr., 6-3, 6-2.

A. L. Wiener defeated Donald Strachan, 6-3, 6-2.

Wiener and Strachan defeated Noble and Sewall, 6-4, 7-5.
Luce and Thorne defeated Howe and Thordike, 6-0, 6-1.

PASADENA ATHLETES GATHERING
PASADENA, Calif., July 8 (AP)—Thirty-four eastern women athletes were here today ready to take part in the Women's National A. U. Track and Field Championship meet which will be held Sunday. Included in the contingent from the east which arrived late were Miss Hazel Kirk of New York, world's hurdle champion; Miss Margaret Proctor, Boston, who holds the national javelin mark of 160 feet; Miss Elizabeth Stine, New York, broad and high jumper, and a star four-member relay team from Paterson, N. J.

FARRELL WINS TITLE
PHILADELPHIA, July 8 (AP)—John Farrell, Quaker Ridge Country Club professional, won the Philadelphia open golf championship yesterday with a card of 292 for the 72 holes. Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, finished second with 291, and Leo Diegel, Glen Oaks, was third with 287. William Kline, Glen Oaks, had 289 and J. W. Platt, Philadelphia, 280.

Favored to Win an Event for the United States Athletes



Sabine Carr, Yale 1928, Star Vaulter of the Harvard-Yale Combined Track Team.

Athletes Received by the President

Harvard-Yale and Oxford-Cambridge Track Teams at White Court

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., July 8 (AP)—Members of the Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge track teams were received today by President Coolidge at White Court. He posed with the athletes for a picture and after a brief reception, G. A. Lowe, captain of the English team, led the squad in a "Hip-Hip-Hurrah" for the President.

Yesterday's workouts at the Harvard Stadium for the Oxford-Cambridge combined track team here to meet the Harvard-Yale combination Saturday, marked the end of the twice-a-day practice today and tomorrow will be afternoon affairs and Hugh McGrath, starter in the meet Saturday, plans to give the visiting English athletes a few practice starts under the gun today.

When the visitors left the Stadium yesterday following their afternoon workout, those who watched could not help but be impressed with what they had seen. Although the local team is believed a bit the stronger, the visitors need only one or two upsets to change the outlook.

The visitors yesterday did some surprisingly fast work, although they have been working out only two days. Capt. D. Q. A. Lowe, Cambridge, ran a five quarter, W. E. Stevenson, Oxford, Princeton University Rhodes scholar, tested himself over the 220. He has not done much running of late, but is expected to be at top form before race time. V. E. Morgan, Oxford, and T. C. Fooks, Cambridge, two-milers, did a lot of hard work, although the hard track surface bothered the former considerably.

C. T. Geyard, Cambridge, of Ceylon Island, and A. M. Mitchell, Oxford, put in a lot of time in the running high jump, although neither tried his limit. Both show excellent form and the former looked particularly adept. E. W. Mackintosh, Oxford, and V. B. Powell, Cambridge, practiced take-offs on the running broad jumping path.

Donald Burghley, Cambridge, and H. M. Cleckley, Oxford, ran the hurdles for some time, with the former showing real ability, easily leaving his team mate, Coach E. L. Farrell, Harvard, and Dr. R. S. Woods, graduate-manager of the visitors spent some time with the two weight men, helping them in putting the shot.

Previous to the visitors' workout, the Harvard-Yale men were busy at their previous accomplishments and the outstanding feature was the pole vaulting of Sabn Carr, Yale freshman, who reached 13 ft. 11 in. when his coaches called upon him to cease. The others went through their usual routine, devoting most of the time to the purchase of Joseph Lacey pitcher, from the University of California, who is gradually toward Saturday's big meet.

PRINCETON MEN ARE ROUNDING INTO FORM
PRINCETON, N. J., July 8—Individual time tests yesterday for the Princeton sprinters in training here for the coming international meet between combined Princeton-Cornell and the Oxford-Cambridge teams found the Tigers rounding into good form.

Rockwell was clocked at 10.3-10 seconds for the 100-yard dash, while Pappas and McCready each did the century sprint in 10.2-5 seconds.

According to Keene Fitzpatrick, the meet will be very close and in all probability will be decided by the outcome of the high and broad jumps. Only first places will count, but in the event of a tie, second places will figure; if there is still a tie, third places will count.

While D. P. A. Lowe, Cambridge captain, is conceded the mile, there may be an upset, judging by the way Gallagher, Princeton sophomore, is coming along. The Cambridge distance star has done as low as 4m. 28s. but Gallagher won the mile in the dual meet with Harvard in 4m. 27s. It is conceded the mile, there may be an upset, judging by the way Gallagher, Princeton sophomore, is coming along.

The Princeton-Cornell meet between the combined Princeton-Cornell and the Oxford-Cambridge teams found the Tigers rounding into good form.

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YACHTS RACING OFF ISLEBORO

Eastern Yacht Club Members Expect Best Day of 1925 Cruise

ISLEBORO, Me., July 8 (AP)—The fleet of the Eastern Yacht Club is scheduled to make a race today off this port today, returning here to spend the evening. Many guests are aboard the yachts and it is expected that this will be one of the feature days of the annual cruise of 1925.

A fine sail across the gulf of Maine yesterday after a brief stop at Rockland brought the fleet to this port. As the weather at the finish of the 130-mile run from Marblehead to the Rockland breakwater was very light, a very debilitated race, that the finished at 3:11:44, probably the first boat in.

The yachts were not far behind. Even the two Q class yachts, Leonore and Nor'easter, made very fast time. Several of the yachts, including the Shawna and Cockatoo, did not attempt to run into Rockland harbor. Those who did reached Gilkey's at sunrise, the fog in the meantime having allowed each boat to take its own time and the winners will not be known until these boats are checked up.

Before leaving for Isleboro under clear skies, the Vagrant ran alongside the yachts and a bright moor about 20 miles from Monhegan the sea began to make up very fast and the last 60 hours of the run all the yachts rolled about in a very heavy swell. In shore the sea was just as strong, and as there was very little wind and the yachts were very close together, the guests did not appreciate the run.

The call at Rockland was a short one and two hours before sunset the entire squadron was under way. In Gilkey's and most of the yachtsmen were ashore.

It blew so hard yesterday morning that several of the yachts dragged anchor from Rockland harbor. Those yachts which held the offshore course from Marblehead had a fine sail, for there was a strong southerly breeze and the yachts rolled about in a very heavy swell. In shore the sea was just as strong, and as there was very little wind and the yachts were very close together, the guests did not appreciate the run.

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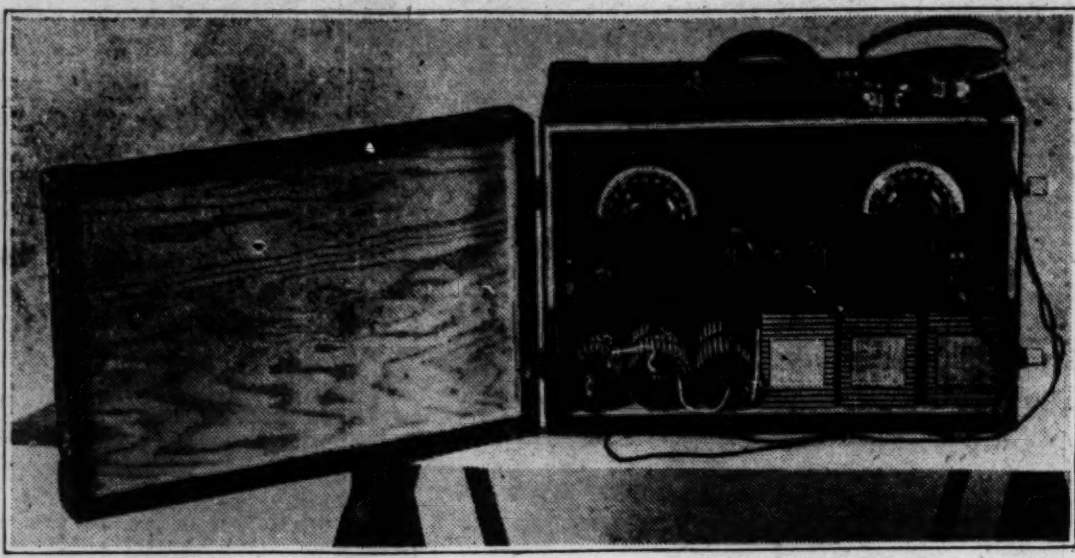
Canadian Champion Enters the Western

D. D. Carrick to Compete in Golf Tournament Starting at Detroit Next Monday

WESTERN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS
Year Winner Course
1924—D. D. Carrick... Glen View
1923—D. D. Carrick... Glen View
1922—D. D. Carrick... Glen View
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RADIO

Six Tube "Super" Makes a Good Portable Set



This is the fifth and last article on a six-tube superheterodyne developed by McMurdo Silver.

POWER SEEN AS SOLUTION FOR STATIC

Experience of Last Few Years Shows Broadcasters Used Insufficient Power

This is the first of three articles dealing with the efforts of radio engineers to overcome the effects of static in order to insure better summer time reception.

Static is thriving largely on its past performance. It has a reputation for doing much more mischief to radio communication than is actually the case today and many uninformed persons take it for granted that radio programs are utterly impossible during summer time because of static interference, and let it go at that. Yet the truth of the matter is that static interference is becoming more and more negligible as a detrimental factor in broadcasting.

To begin with, static is not altogether the pest trouble. Careful study of broadcasting has disclosed the interesting fact that most broadcasters are using insufficient power for transmitting their programs under all possible conditions of the atmosphere. Among other unavoidable mistakes made by pioneer broadcasters was the use of far too little power. Some broadcasters started with 50 to 100 watts, and their signals were such that only nearby receiving sets could be served under ideal conditions. By contrast, the 500-watt transmitter, which has been considered the standard for broadcasting service over a 100-mile range, seems ample for the purpose. However, while the 500-watt transmitter will deliver good service during the fall, winter and spring, when static interference is at a low ebb it cannot be expected to supply just as good service with the static-laden air of summer.

The first summer in the career of broadcasting proved a sorry revelation. Static disturbances smashed radio programs right and left, to the dismay of radio listeners and radio workers alike. But all the while the fault was not entirely due to static, but to the fact that the signals were entirely too weak for the service to be performed. One might as well complain about the chilly winter atmosphere while trying to keep warm with a fraction of the required fuel, as to blame it all on static while trying to phone through space with one-tenth the power employed in many a ship's radio telegraph transmitter. And radio telephony, please understand, always requires more power for a given distance than dot-dash radio.

Strong Signals Solve Problem

Several summers have gone by since broadcasting began. There has been ample opportunity offered for a careful study of static conditions, and today radio engineers are in possession of invaluable data regarding these useless and undesirable noises of space.

Radio engineers appreciate the fact that the ether, or the vehicle for the radio signals, is constantly changing from season to season and from month to month—even from day to day, for that matter. Hence the radioelectric transmission medium is designed not so much for ideal conditions as for the adverse conditions of warm weather. Just as an airplane is designed to withstand nine times as much stress as it will ever be called upon to withstand in actual flying, so the radio transmitter must be prepared to transmit many times the power which is normally required for providing a good signal in the territory served. In that manner the broadcasting station can serve its listeners on the warmest, static-infested night as well as on the cold, dry nights of the winter.

So this problem of combatting static comes right down to a question of power. Broadcasters must use more power if they are to combat static.

BUILD A RADIO

You, too, can build a high grade 5-tube receiver with the simple instructions and special coils which I have developed especially for the layman with little experience and electrical knowledge.

Write for free instructions and particulars to VICTOR H. TODD, 15 Glenville Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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pete with nature's own radioacting efforts in the form of static disturbances. There is more to the solution than merely piling on the power. The transmitted energy must be worked out for all conditions of the atmosphere, so as to maintain a strong, uniform, clear-cut signal.

Already there are ample signs that broadcasters are going in for more powerful transmitters, and that the transmitted power can thus cope with unfavorable atmospheric conditions.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR THURSDAY JULY 9

8 p. m.—Studio program, presenting the orchestra of the R. M. S. Canada, under the musical direction of Bandmaster F. Kinnaird.

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert, (434 Meters)

CFCA, Toronto, Ont. (434 Meters)

8 p. m.—Musical program and addresses.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)

10 to 10 p. m.—Special concert program.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.5 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—United States Marine Band, 9-Heyry, Miller, popular pianist; 9:15—Barrence Jones, xylophonist; 9:30—Market reports as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston; 9:50—Baseball results of games played in the Eastern, American and National leagues.

WTCS, Worcester, Mass. (248 Meters)

10 to 11 p. m.—Orchestral selections from WEAF.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (348.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Dinner music, Emil Heimberger's Trio, Miss Doris Griffin, soprano, assisting; 8:30—Baseball scores, American, National, International and Eastern leagues; 9—Dinner music continued.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (375.5 Meters)

8:35 p. m.—Outdoor talk, H. H. Maples; 8:45—WGY orchestra and Matilda Bigelow, Russ, soprano; 9—United States Marine Band from Washington; 9:15—Vesella's Band; 9:30—Vesella, Weber, reader.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

10 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; mid-week services under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches, "Sermonettes," Mozart Ensemble with Nadina Mixed Vocal Quartet; Radio artists; orchestra; Vincent Lopez orchestra.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

7 p. m.—"The Origin of the American Indian," Dr. Clark Webster, American Museum of Natural History; 7:15—Orchestra; 7:30—"Rhapsody in Blue," J. P. Kennedy; 8:10—Marshall Bartholomew, Negro Spirituals; 8:30—United States Marine Band from Washington; 10—Staff Recital; 10:30—Radio Franks, Wright and Hessinger; 10:45—Jacques Green's Deauville orchestra, with Clark's Hawaiians.

WJY, New York City (465 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—To be announced; 8:30—Talk; 8:45—Musical; 10—Harold Stern's orchestra.

WMA, New York City (341 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Patsidians orchestra; 7:45—Katherine Huntington, soprano; 8—Don Korte orchestra; 9—Sneddon Weir, baritone; 9:30—Richard Fawcett's Twelfth Street Band; 10:30—Nichols Trio; 11—Ernie Golden and his orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (299.5 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner concert; Harry Loveland, director; 8—Final baseball scores; 8:15—Organ recital, auditorium of Atlantic City High School, under auspices of board of education; Arthur Scott Brook; Ryda Bell Beck, soprano; 9:15—Vesella's Band; 9:30—Vesella, director; 10—Dance orchestra program.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (569 Meters)

8:35 p. m.—Dinner music, direction of W. Irving Oppenheim; 9—Uncle Wip's Roll Call; piano solo by Grace Greenberg; 12—Katie and 4—Comfort's Philharmonic Orchestra, with prominent soloists from Atlantic City, N. J.; 8:45—"Song of the Sun"; surf sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, picked up by a special microphone placed directly above the prominent soloists, from Atlantic City, N. J.; 11—Dance music, direction of Howard Lanin.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (589 Meters)

8 p. m.—Farm program arranged by

This is the fifth and last article on a six-tube superheterodyne developed by McMurdo Silver.

AFTER all, it is still the good old summer time and everyone is turning toward the roads that lead to the mountains and seashore. Radio makes desirable entertainment at vacation resorts, but how can we get a good portable set? While remarkably fine portable receivers may be made using an antenna and ground there are many people who do not wish to trouble with even these items. Nothing is then left but a loop set.

The superheterodyne has proven itself an unusually good loop receiver. Now it is essential that as few batteries be carried as possible. This means that the number of tubes used should be cut down to a minimum. With the six-tube superheterodyne we have described in this series this desirable end is achieved. Six tubes may be run on three dry cells, if they are of the 3-volt, .46-ampere type, such as the 193, DV3, etc. If

we went to more tubes the drain would be just a little too much for an economical supply from three cells. The B batteries for these small tubes also only demand 67½ volts, as compared with 90 for the large tubes. This means quite a saving in weight.

Then another very important item comes up in the design of a portable set and this is space. The same receiver again fits very nicely into our plans, since the over-all length of the cabinet needed to contain it is but 18 or 19 inches. This may be placed in a small suitcase with the batteries installed in a compartment below. A loop may then be wound in the cover of the case and made to swing on hinges for the directional effect. This loop may be covered with silk so that the wires are not visible when the set is opened. The accompanying photograph shows a portable set using these ideas. It may be easily seen that it offers fairly light weight, compactness and economy with simplicity thrown in for good measure.

Account, director of orchestra; 7:30—Baseball scores; 7:50—Sextetary Hawkins; 10—Three-minute message from the civil service Department of the United States Government; 10:03—Orchestra concert; 11:15—Popular program arranged by Irene Downing and Marjory Hebert; 11:45—Musical; 12:15—Musical; 12:45—Musical; 1:15—Musical; 1:45—Musical; 2:15—Musical; 2:45—Musical; 3:15—Musical; 3:45—Musical; 4:15—Musical; 4:45—Musical; 5:15—Musical; 5:45—Musical; 6:15—Musical; 6:45—Musical; 7:15—Musical; 7:45—Musical; 8:15—Musical; 8:45—Musical; 9:15—Musical; 9:45—Musical; 10:15—Musical; 10:45—Musical; 11:15—Musical; 11:45—Musical; 12:15—Musical; 12:45—Musical; 1:15—Musical; 1:45—Musical; 2:15—Musical; 2:45—Musical; 3:15—Musical; 3:45—Musical; 4:15—Musical; 4:45—Musical; 5:15—Musical; 5:45—Musical; 6:15—Musical; 6:45—Musical; 7:15—Musical; 7:45—Musical; 8:15—Musical; 8:45—Musical; 9:15—Musical; 9:45—Musical; 10:15—Musical; 10:45—Musical; 11:15—Musical; 11:45—Musical; 12:15—Musical; 12:45—Musical; 1:15—Musical; 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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Shaw and Wells in Unawed Portraits

Bernard Shaw, by Edward Shanks. Henry Holt. \$1. H. G. Wells, by Ivor Brown. Ibid. \$1. Writers of the Day. Edited by Bertram Christian.

BOTH Mr. Shaw and Mr. Wells. It may be permitted a fractional pun, began as Socialists and have grown into creatures far more social than "istic." By this is meant, not that they have surrendered any of the fundamentals upon which their careers have been built, but that they have refused to be contained in a definition, or, to paraphrase the poet, to be kept falsely true by a faith unfaithful.

Each has in him more than a touch of the journalist; each, indeed, has made it a point to insist upon the journalistic element in his work. Shaw, characteristically, has gloried in his preoccupation with the present; yet, upon closer investigation, his protestation turns out to be a paradox. What he calls literature is what others call journalism, and the other way around. The present which he pretends to be exclusively occupied is that present which stretches from infinity to eternity. And, if Wells makes the same protest with somewhat more humility, he is equally playful. To be sure his work, much of it, has already dated; yet, beneath the inevitable contemporaneity is a living man who speaks to the permanently living in the rest of men. If that be journalism, we need more of it.

Each of the books consists of a short biographical account, a number of chapters on the salient aspects of the subject, two bibliographies (one English and one American) and an index. There are few quotations; space would seem to require concentration. The result is that we have a highly personal account, and an individual one as well. In each instance, Mr. Shanks, for example, is not awed by his subject; his portrait pictures a blemish or two. He paints, as Mr. Brown says of Wells in his study, in the manner of an Orpen or a Joan. It is in the seemingly unimportant, transitional sentences that critic's quality may often be detected, and in a stray passage of Shanks's I find something wholly admirable that should have been pointed out long before. He is discussing Shaw's early career.

Musical Background

In 1875 he abandoned the land office and went to London, where his mother had gone some years before . . . and determined to earn a living as a teacher of singing. Lucinda Shaw was a woman of character, energy and something approaching genius, who acted as "the assistant of an enterprising and able musician, George John Vandelaar Lee. To this influence Mr. Shaw's early knowledge of, and interest in, music must be ascribed; his portrait pictures a blemish or two. He paints, as Mr. Brown says of Wells in his study, in the manner of an Orpen or a Joan. It is in the seemingly unimportant, transitional sentences that critic's quality may often be detected, and in a stray passage of Shanks's I find something wholly admirable that should have been pointed out long before. He is discussing Shaw's early career.

Exactly! The Perfect Wagnerite, which is by no means without its imperfections, is at least by which work upon a musician in Shaw tries to harness the libretto of Wagner to the cart of the Fabian society. Yet, to be fair, there is much of the musician in it, and Shaw has said of the Wagnerian motifs some of the most finely critical things that have been elicited by them. Mr. Shanks indicates the inconsistencies of Shaw with unwavering finger. There is no doubt that Mr. Shaw's sense of the evidence of middle-headedness as of common sense. He does not always find tenable reasons. . . . His desire to be always in the forefront of the movement, to be, in the words of Roebuck, "Ramsden, more advanced than he ever was," often betrays his fundamental incapacity for logical thought.

Considering Wells

Mr. Brown's monograph on Wells is written with a fine sense of style and a shining imagination. His study of Wells comes in the nature of a much-desired compensation; for, as we learn from a personal discussion of Wells's educational theories, Brown was subjected to the traditional education in the classics—put to Latin at 7, Greek at 10, and thereafter stretched upon a classical wrack almost beyond the learning of his own tongue and literature. Yet note the contradiction: Brown, writing of this most modern of the moderns, meets him on his own ground, appreciatively yet discriminatively. Perhaps the educational moral is that a good training does train, and that a well-equipped intelligence manages to find its way about new territory.

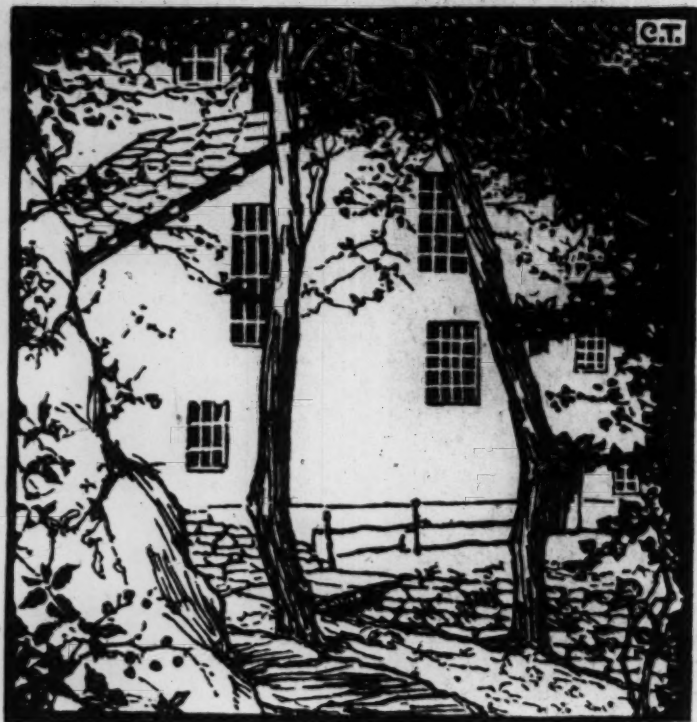
In a phrase of The New Machiavelli, Mr. Brown discovers the leit-motif of the Wellsian opera. Failure is not failure nor was wasted if it lights the road to a plan. To a plan! "There," comments Brown, "in three syllables, is the heart of the Wellsian creed." And with this as a text, he follows the man's labors from the attempt to put a plan into the jostle and jumble of Greater London to his numerous attempts to give structure and coherence to the anarchy of the nations. Here is one of the great secrets of his book here, in fine, is the motive power of the Hila-

tory of the World. The man is essentially an optimist, hoping for betterment, striving for it, providing in his own labors the various instruments that may help in pushing the fractional world a step nearer to the great fulfillment.

Mr. Brown does not consider Wells with any air of definiteness. The man is only at the beginning of his wider labors, "with great achievement behind him and great achievement to come." Summing him up from one of his best-known creations, Mr. Britling, it appears that Britling is a phase of Wells himself. He is thus possessed of a "robust, native originality and a generous disposition, so that he was always lively, sometimes spacious, and never vile. He loved to talk and

write. He talked about everything, he had ideas about everything; he could no more help having ideas than a dog could resist smelling at your heels. . . . Lots of people found him interesting and stimulating, a few found him seriously exasperating. He had ideas in the utmost profusion about races and empires and social order and political institutions and gardens and automobiles and the future of India and China and aesthetics and America and the education of mankind in general."

So that not a little of Truth dwells at the bottom of this Wells. The books are well printed, of convenient pocket size, and form prodigious introductions to their respective subjects.



From the Woodcut Annual for 1923
"LA CASA DEL MUGNAIO," BY CARLO TURINA

Book Reviews in Brief

Breeds from Cape Cod, by Helen F. Stevens, Chatham, Mass., is a paper bound book of verse printed by D. B. Updike, the Merrymount Press, Boston, sketched but sympathetically illustrated by A. W. Wheeler. It is born of delight in familiar Cape Cod scenes, but curiously this love has not led to that intense observation which turns the meager descriptive generalizations of verse into the truths of poetry. One reads untouched of doors "fashioned with panels so beautifully fine" or of a city maid treading "cobble-paved" in a modern city; one refuses to think of the poet's ocean as a maiden with golden hair because one remembers the glistering white of Cape Cod dunes and beaches: cat-o-nine tails and blue flag-filies surely do not grow in salt marshes, though they may flourish in the fresh water of nearby meadows. To love and not to see: it seems strange and sad, and sends one back to major poets; to Keats who lay with open eyes and ears on a little hill, to Robert Frost who watches ice lizards wake and run in the sunshine.

Rosalie, by Charles Major (New York: The Macmillan Company, \$2) is an excellent example of Mr. Major's work, a historical story of persecution and adventure. Dr. John Collingwood makes enemies who bring about his imprisonment on a trumped-up charge. He is rescued on the eve of execution by the only person in England who believes in his innocence, Rosalie Dean. They sail for Canada, are recognized and kept under surveillance for prompt return back to England in iron, but they escape in a shipwreck and reach a remote island, where they are marooned through the winter with an Indian colony. How they try to keep the secret of their identity, are discovered by a jealous Frenchman, and finally are released, makes a story of intense interest.

The Carillon of Scarpa, by Flora Klickmann (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2) might well be entitled "Paying Guests." Scarpa is in a hole financially. The royal family is down to three household servants, and the four princesses are busy

mending the royal sheets, tending to the royal mail garden, and raising the royal hens. Mrs. Potter-Poggs, a social climber who has, fundamentally, a lot of wholesome common sense, snatches at the opportunity, and arrives at Scarpa with her daughter Gladstone in tow, to whom the princesses take immediately. In the end Mrs. Potter-Poggs marries the king, Gladstone marries the newly-found crown prince, young Potter-Poggs marries the eldest princess and is all quite like a musical comedy. Silly yes, but entertaining.

The International Year Book for 1924 (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$6.75) puts at the disposal of the public a compressed version of important events—political, social, economic, industrial and literary—for the past year. It gathers together, in a form available for ready reference, the developments in various branches of engineering, the advance in natural science, the achievements in exploration and the results of research work and the world over, shows the changes in relations of European nations, of African territories, of the component parts of the Far East and of the remote islands in the Pacific, and it takes the reader into the patly traversed by the United States. Space is found for illustrations; for maps of India, the Balkan states and China, to mention but a few, and for examples of photographs transmitted by radio. Men who have led the way in art here find a corner, as do politicians and statesmen whose names are household words. And although the information is vast, nothing is sacrificed in the way of quality, for the volume is readable and is edited with care and discrimination. Among year books it is unique in arrangement and information.

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Three Books to Buy This Week

For Unabashed Analysis:
Bernard Shaw, by Edward Shanks. (Henry Holt, \$1.)
For Encouraging Appraisal:
Representative American Dramas. Edited by Montrose J. Moses. (Little, Brown & Co., \$4.50.)
For Flawless Portraiture:
Society Women of Shakespeare's Time. By Violet A. Wilson. (Dutton, \$5.)

On the American Playmakers

Representative American Dramas: National and Local, edited with introductions by Montrose J. Moses. Boston: Little, Brown & Company, \$4.50.

MR. MOSES has put students of the theater under further obligation with his latest volume, which contains the complete texts of 15 plays that are representative of the course of American playmaking during the last 30 years. This volume makes a valuable addition to any shelf that already contains Mr. Moses' "Representative British Dramas, Victorian and Modern," his "Representative Continental Dramas: Revolutionary and Transitional," and other products of his scholarship in drama research.

Unquestionably Mr. Moses would have included the text of one of James A. Herne's pioneering plays, such as "Margaret Fleming," had they been available, but the manuscripts unhappily were destroyed in a Chicago fire. The next best thing was to give to the reader an example of a farce writing of Charles H. Hoyt, and this has been done in "A Texas Steer," which is cheerful reading today, and will give the new generation something more than a hint of the qualities that so amused their fathers in the stage story of the adventures in Washington among the politicians of a man from the open spaces, Maverick Brander. Hoyt followed the farce custom of his day in giving punning names to his characters, and this trait was largely responsible for the failure of the more serious dramatic commentators of his time to see that he was writing a living American play of the sort that was to persist in the satirical comedies of the three Georges—Ade, Cohan and Kelly.

For a second great service, this book presents for the first time in print the full text of Belasco's perennially popular melodrama, "The Girl of the Golden West," which is so representative of all that this matter of theatrical effect has stood for in the American theater.

The other plays printed in full are: "The Witching Hour," Augustus Thomas; "The City," Clyde Fitch; "The Scarecrow," Percy MacKaye; "The Piper," Josephine Preston Peabody; Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh, Harry James Smith; "It Pays to Advertise," Rol Copper Megrove and Walter Hackett; "The Famous Mrs. Fair," James Forbes; "The Emperor Jones," Eugene O'Neill; "Nine People," Rachel Crothers; "The Detour," by Owen Davis; "Dulcy," by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly; "The Adding Machine," by Elmer L. Rice; "The Show-Off," by George Kelly.

Mr. Moses, being a theatergoer of long standing, does not fall in with the fashion of the very new school of writers about the theater. Having some perspective he does not sniff at men who have helped make the modern theater possible. And he gives Belasco his due as a man who has done many things in the honor of the American stage. What manager, we would like to ask, has ever so kept faith with the provinces in sending out the original New York casts? What producer of the new

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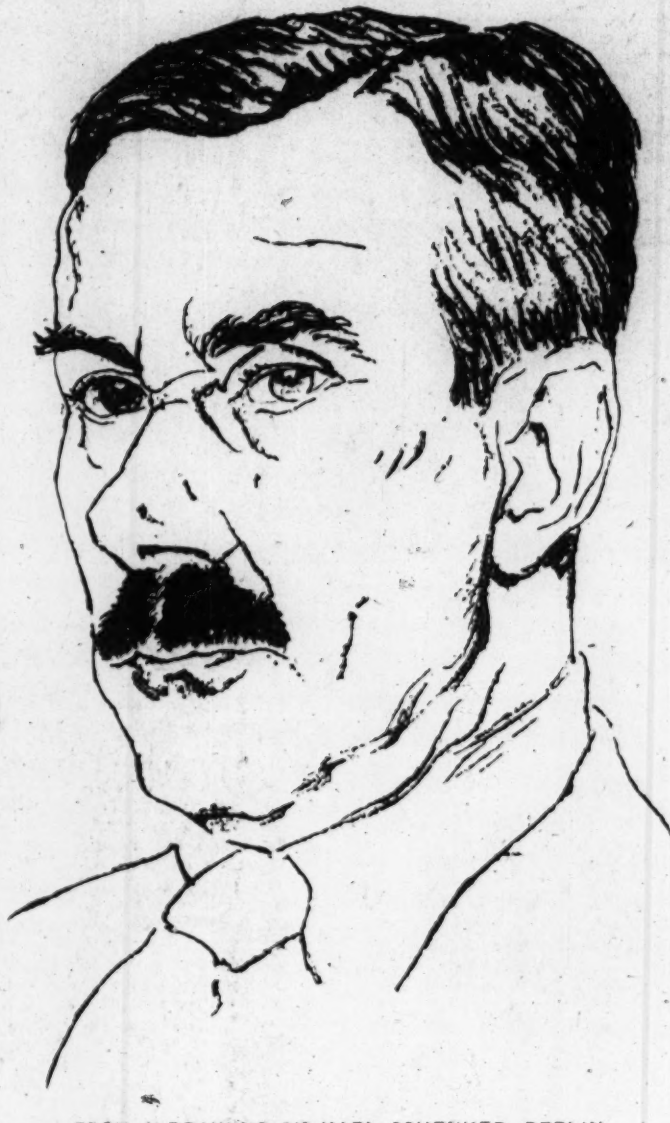
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THOMAS MANN



FROM A DRAWING BY KARL SCHENKER, BERLIN

school knows what he is about half so well as Belasco knows what he is doing and how to do it? Augustus Thomas, too, has been rather out of the running in the past decade, though for many years he was in the front rank of American playmakers. Developed in a romantic school, like William Gillette, he could not alter a fully matured style to conform with the new urge to make plays lifelike. Gillette himself has acknowledged this difficulty. The transition from the old school to the new is clearly indicated by Mr. Moses in his progressive handling of his subject. His introductory essay to each play carries his argument forward in a logical fashion, clear as to those who have seen all these plays on the stage, and those to whom only the newer writers are familiar. There is an exhaustive bibliography covering the writers of each of the plays printed, together with a list of commentaries covering the past 40 years of American playmaking.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Europe Turns the Corner, by Stanley High. New York: The Abington Press, \$2.

Up From the Soil, New York: Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Modern Russian Literature, by Prince D. S. Mirsky. New York: Oxford University Press, \$1.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Sympathies of Observation

WATCHING a robin busily looking for breakfast on the woodland road outside my window, I was reminded of an amusing test which an old professor of composition was in the habit of applying to his classes when I was in college. We were all city boys, while he had been born and reared in the country. He had a low opinion, therefore, of our knowledge of rural phenomena, such as have always been loved and recorded by the nature-poets. I remember with what pleasure he used to quote Wordsworth's lines:

The swan that on St. Mary's Lake floats double, swan and shadow;

and the same poet's description of forty cows "feeding as one," and his remarkable comparison of an aged man to a cloud, "that moves altogether, if it move at all." I think that the professor must have been a remarkable teacher of literature, if only because he made his students understand that a poet is just as truly a discoverer as the naturalist is, that his range of fact is equally extensive, and that his discoveries may be equally important.

The professor's test consisted of some twenty questions on simple and common matters of observation, known to every country child, and its purpose was to prove to us that though we had all spent many a summer in the country, we had not, as he said, "used our eyes." I can remember only a few of the questions, but they will illustrate the type:

1. What bird both runs and hops?
2. When a cow lies down, which legs does she bend first?
3. Which legs does a horse bend first?
4. When a cow rises, does she straighten her fore-legs or hind-legs first?
5. The same of a horse?
6. When it is raining, do cattle in the field stand with heads toward or away from the rain?
7. How many legs has a mosquito?
8. What bird uses mud in building her nest?

We boys fared badly in the test, but were not especially chagrined. We entered into a friendly rivalry with him, in which one of us maintained that such facts, though curious, were of no great importance, and another that, as city boys, we could easily compile a list of questions that country boys could not answer. It was also suggested that people differ widely in the subject and the range of their interests, and that, though a nature poet or a naturalist might observe carefully the habits of animals, other persons were equally observing of human beings or of things. To all of this the teacher readily agreed, admitting that we are likely to observe and remember only that which engages our interests; but, in order to see where he thought our interests, as students of literature, ought to lie.

One may contend that he exaggerated the value of one particular kind of observation, and yet may agree that there is a quite peculiar

pleasure in coming, in a piece of literature, upon a perfectly observed and recorded bit of observation, however intrinsically trivial. Anyone who as a child has ridden in a country wagon and, leaning over, has watched the sand of the road pouring from the rim of the wheel, like water from a mill-wheel, experiences a keen delight in coming, in a poem by Mr. E. A. Robinson, upon a reference to the "slow wheel that pours the sand." The delight is out of all proportion to the significance of the detail, but it is in part due, I think, to a very beautiful impulse of sentiment. It arouses in us a feeling of friendship for the poet, since he has seen and enjoyed the same things as we. When Keats speaks of "sweet-peas, on tiptoe for a flight," he has put in words for us the essential poetic fact about a beautiful flower. It is not that he has described a butterfly about to take wing. And in his description of minnows, in the same poem, he gives a picture that, in its accuracy, must have delighted my old professor or anyone else who has taken some trifle that would never been kept still for awhile, and there they are back again, as if they had never vanished. A naturalist might be able to explain the ability of a fish to appear and disappear as due to coloration and speed. A poet is not concerned with explaining, but with recognizing and recording.

The pleasure we get from such little things is partly the pleasure of recognition, but it is also, I think, partly the pleasure of sympathy with the poet. Many a warm friendship has begun in the delight two persons have taken in some trifle that would be of no interest to thousands of others—just such trifles, perhaps, as those mentioned by my professor. Indeed, one might be almost sure that any two persons who could answer all of his twenty questions correctly would be congenial. They would both at least love animals, and a mutual love of animals is not at all a bad basis on which to build a friendship. And a butterfly, the flower, or the gorgeous orange milkweed known as butterfly-weed. Some unknown man, mowing the field in the early morning, has spared them because of their beauty, and a butterfly, seeking its favorite nectar, guides the poet's eyes to them, unconsciously conveying a message from one man to the other—a message of brotherhood based on a common feeling for the house we were born in. They may be homely, but we love them, and we cannot help loving those people who love them too. I listened not long ago to two old gentlemen animatedly discussing, on the Common, the habits of the squirrels. They were strangers to each other when their conversation began, but they had both for years been trying to discover whether a squirrel remembers the whereabouts of the nuts he buries. Their investigations had led them to different conclusions, but their disagreement was amicable, for their mutual interest indicated a general agreement of temper. I was one day rowing on a lake in Maine with two men, when a great hawk flew over, soaring gloriously on motionless wings. One man said nothing, but his eyes followed the superb creature and his face expressed a kind of awe that was almost religious. The other took aim at the hawk with an imaginary gun, and exclaimed, "I wish I had been in being unarmed. The two men were instantly classified."

R. M. G.

Crossing the Suez

Desert in 1779

My dear Sister,

I resume my pen in order to give you some account of our passing the Desert, which being done by a method of travelling totally different from that in England, may afford amusement, and even without the charm of novelty could not fail to interest you, as the narrative of one so nearly and so dearly concerned.

When a caravan is about to depart, large tents are pitched on the skirts of the city, whither all who propose joining it repair: there they are drawn up in order, by the persons who undertake to convey them. Strong bodies of Arabian soldiers guard the van and rear; others flank the sides, so that the female passengers, and the merchandise, are completely surrounded, and, as one would hope, defended in case of attack. Each gentleman of our party had a horse, and it is common to hire a camel between two, with panniers to carry their provisions, etc.—across the panners, which are of wicker, a kind of mattress is thrown, whereon they take it by turns to lie, and, court repose, during the journey. Females who can afford the expense, are more comfortably accommodated—these travel in a kind of litter, called a Tataravan; with two dromedaries between two camels, one behind, the other before. The litter has a top and is surmounted by shabby, ill-contrived Venetian blinds, which in the day, increase the suffocating heat, but are of use during the nights, which are cool and pleasant. I was warned to provide small jugs of porous earth, which after filling with purified water, I slung to the top of my Tataravan; and these, fastened to them, made such a constant rumbling sound among my provisions as to be exceedingly annoy-

ing. Once I was saluted by a parcel of hard eggs breaking loose from their net, and pelting me completely. It was fortunate that they were boiled, or I should have been a pretty trim; to this may be added the frequent violent jerks, occasioned by one, or other of the poles slipping out of its wretched fastening, so as to bring one end of the litter to the ground; and you may judge how pleasing this mode of travelling must be.

At our first outset, the novelty of the scene . . . wrought an agreeable change on my harassed feelings; but when we had proceeded some distance on the Desert; when all traces of human habitation had vanished; when every sign of cultivation disappeared; and even vegetation was confined to a few low straggling shrubs . . . when the immeasurable plain lay around me, a burning sun darted his fierce rays from above, and no asylum was visible in front, my heart sunk within me.

It is impossible . . . not to be struck with the exquisite beauty of the nights here; a perfectly cloudless sky, and the atmosphere so clear, that the stars shine with a brilliancy infinitely surpassing anything I witnessed elsewhere. Well might the ancient Egyptians become expert astronomers, possessing a climate so favorable to that study; nor were we less indebted to those Heavenly luminaries; since, by their resplendent light, and unvarying revolutions, the guides cross these trackless Deserts with certainty, and like the mariner, steer to the desired haven.—From "Original Letters From India," by Mrs. Eliza Fay.

Road Builders

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The peace of the country is broken;
The solitary place is astir;
Instead of the song of the cricket,
The clangor of engines that whirr.

The ring of the pick and the shovel;
The shouting and hoarse cries of men
Have rudely invaded the hillside,
And echo far down in the glen.

A tearing! a crushing! and grinding
Of flint-rock, and gravel, and stone;
From morning till evening the crushers
Roll on with a rumble and drone.

Make way for the mixers and builders!
For thundering trucks with their loads,
Make way for the heralds of progress—
The county is building some roads!
Arthur J. Peel

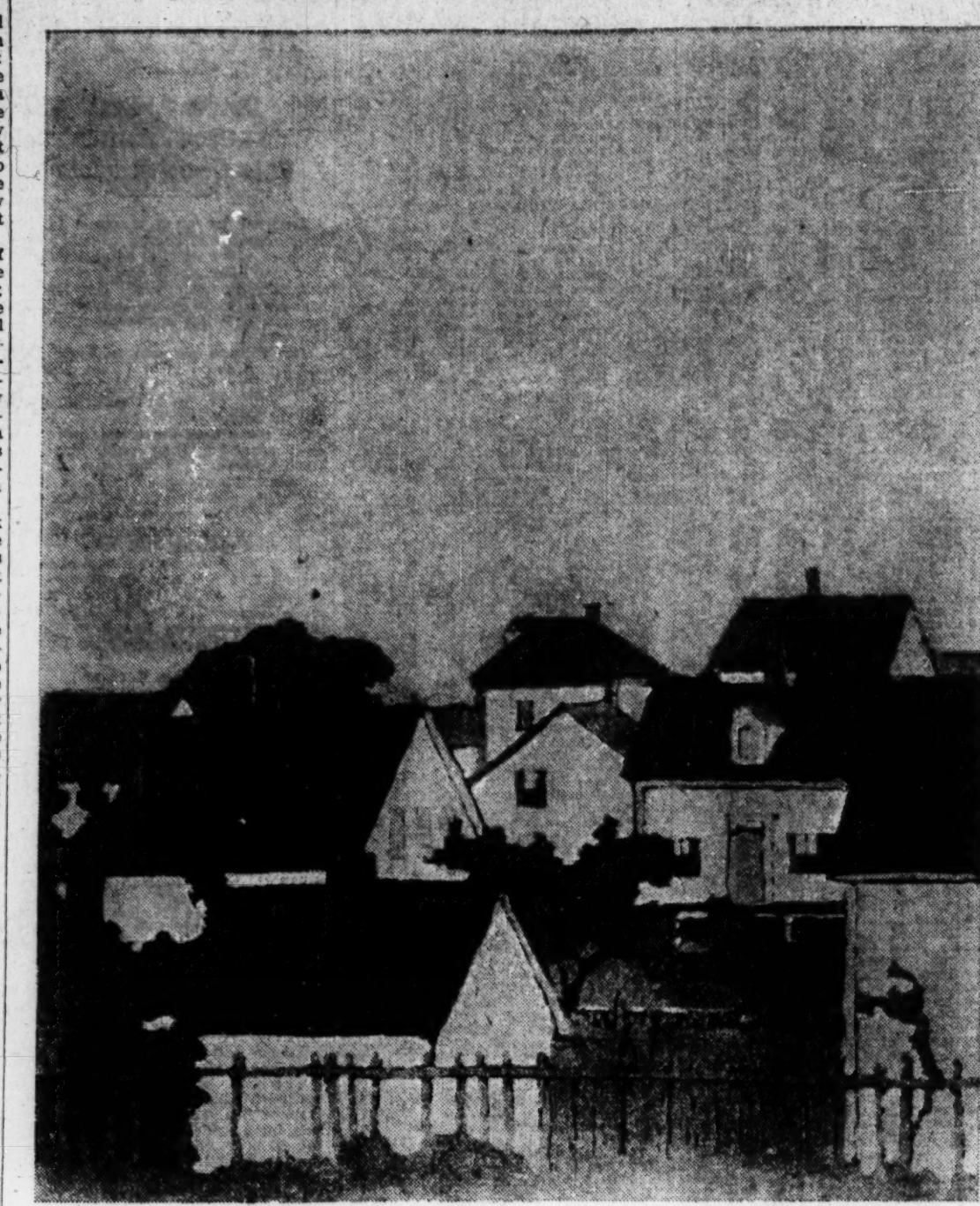
Heather

The heath, rather than the orchard, would be the flower-companion of my choice, and I would desire to wear it, not as a talisman, but as an incentive; not for any hope of luck that superstitiously clings to the white variety, but as a symbol of the moorland's freedom, as a memory of fragrant purple beauty, and as a sacrament of courage should it be worn.

The heath is one of the massed effects of Nature. It is a forest of flowers, impressive by its wide liberality as the grass or the sea or the sky. All these afford a refreshing escape from the narrower-boundaries of living. To climb some narrow hillside path, and suddenly to find it opening on broad purpled land spaces, is an emancipating experience, especially when there is in it the virgin joy of sunrise. One such supreme experience have I had—in an hour of home-leaving, and of arriving among new and unaccustomed scenes. I took a road at hazard, and, climbing, there suddenly burst into view a moorland vision. Far-spreading on every side was heather, of fair, richer beauty in flower and leafage than I had ever seen. It was thoroughly wholesome, so happily content, so wonderful, that if ever I was near sharing the sentiment of Linnaeus, kneeling before the golden gorse, it was then. I was no longer conscious of loneliness, but of friendliness. The moor seemed a living inspiration, and every spray of heath called me to consider how it grew, the secret of its strength and beauty there on the wide, ever-seeking and responding to the influence of sun and shower, of heat and cold, of dew and air, in which even the moorland is rich.

So far as man's protections are concerned, it is one of the unprivileged. It is a stranger to the finer flowers' heritage of care. It flourishes where they would succumb, and conquers where they would despair. Its beauty is the triumph of a forlorn hope. Having accustomed itself to endure hardness, it thrives in the teeth of the storm, and finds its ministry in the tempest. That is one of Nature's ways, for frequently the finest results come of abandoning her children to her own wild carelessness. Recently, in a garden in the north with many designed effects, I noticed one unassigned effect, a bush of heather, and over the side, matted floral rubbish had been thrown. Nature herself had become gardener to these castaways, and I shall not soon forget the clustered beauty, especially of forget-me-nots, which, carelessly flung into Nature's breast, had found a richer, fuller growth. Living things are often weakened and impoverished through overcare. For beauty and strength they need the bracing touch of exposed wilderness.

Along with the oak, heaths share the distinction of being rich in iron. The wiry toughness of the moorland dwarf is akin to the gnarled toughness of the forest giant. In each case, it is a gift of the stern places. The fiercer the oak's conditions above and below, the greater its strength in sinews, and the more exposed the head, the finer the flowers. It is a fine secret—this of finding strength in wildness, tonic in sternness, and glorious gain "in our necessities."



Provincetown Houses. From an Etching by Beatrice Levy.

„Wer wird den Tag seiner Zukunft erleiden können?“

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DER reiche Jüngling, der zu Jesus kam, um ihn nach dem Weg zum ewigen Leben zu fragen, konnte die Jüngerschaftsprobe nicht bestehen. Er muss zwar erkannt haben, dass Jesus die Wahrheit lehrt, aber er verzichtete darauf, den ihm vom Meister gewiesenen Pfad einzuschlagen; und der Evangelist Matthäus schreibt: „Er ging betrübt von ihm; denn er hatte viele Güter.“

Der Prophet Maleachi spricht vom Kommen des Verkündigers der Wahrheit zu jedermann und stellt dann die eindringliche Frage: „Wer wird aber den Tag seiner Zukunft erleiden können, und wer wird bestehen, wenn er wird erscheinen? Denn er ist wie das Feuer eines Goldschmieds und wie die Seife der Wäsche.“ Vor diesem Reinigungsvorgang schreckt das sogenannte menschliche Gemüt zurück; er ist aber notwendig, wenn das menschliche Bewusstsein durch das göttliche Verständnis umgewandelt werden soll.

Die Menschen scheinen allgemein die Erfahrung zu machen, dass sie sehr oft infolge der Prüfungen und Schwierigkeiten des Lebens die ewigen Wahrheiten ergreifen. Wenn wir nach geistigem Fortschritt verlangen, heissen wir jede Erfahrung willkommen, die uns lehrt, uns auf Gott zu verlassen, und die uns von dem reinen Licht, was Gott, dem Guten, unähnlich ist. Der unerschütterliche Glaube bringe den Wert dieses Reinigungsvorgangs; denn er sagt in „Rabbi Ben Ezra“:

„Heiss jeden Rückstoss gern willkommen, Der dir in Rauheit kehrt der Erde Glätte, Heiss jeden Stachel auch willkommen. Der dir die Ruhe stört, dich gehen heisse! Sei'n unsere Freuden auch drei Vierel Streb' und achte es der Mühe wert. Lern' und gedanke nicht der Pein, Was' und bereue nicht den Kampf!“

Doch nicht die Erfahrung allein reinigt. Denn zwei Menschen können gleich harte Erfahrungen durchmachen; während aber der eine verblüffter wird, erlangt der andere eine grössere Gewissheit von der Güte Gottes. In diesem Falle war wahrscheinlich ein tieferes Vertrauen auf den endgültigen Sieg der Gerechtigkeit vorhanden. Wenn wir schwierigen Fragen gegenüber ein beständiges Vertrauen in die Entfaltung der göttlichen Absicht in unserem Denken bewahren, werden wir zuversichtlich den Tag Seines Kommens erwarten, aber danach wird sie geben eines friedensamen Frucht der Gerechtigkeit, denen, die dadurch geübt sind.“

Die Sterblichen, die von Prüfungen und Schwierigkeiten hart bedrängt sind, fragen sich sehr oft: „Verdunst, durch sie denn solche Lasten verdient hätten. Aber eine rechte Auffassung von Gott und Seiner Schöpfung bekräftigt ein solches Denken und hilft uns die schwierigen Fragen des Lebens lösen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft enthält Gott als das göttliche Prinzip, als den „Läuterer und Reiner des Silbers“, der beständig das

„Who may abide the day of his coming?“

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE rich young man who came to Jesus to inquire the way to eternal life, was unable to stand the test of discipleship. He must have recognized that Jesus was teaching the truth, but he refused to take the path pointed out to him by the Master; and Matthew tells us that "he went away sorrowful: for he had great possessions."

The prophet Malachi speaks of the coming of the messenger of Truth to each one, and then asks the searching question, "But who may abide the day of his coming? and who shall stand when he appears? In he is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers' soap." It is this purging process which the so-called human mind shrinks from, but which is necessary if the human consciousness is to be transformed by divine understanding.

It seems to be the common experience of mankind that very often it is through the trials and difficulties of life that we lay hold of the eternal verities. If our desire is for spiritual progress, we shall welcome any experience which teaches us to rely on God and helps to purge us from that which is unlike God, good. The robust faith of Browning recognized the value of this chastening process; for he says in "Rabbi Ben Ezra,"

"Then welcome each rebuff
That turns earth's smoothness rough,
Each sting that bids not sit nor stand
But go!"

Be our joys three-parts pain!
Strive, and hold cheap the strain:
Learn, nor account the pang; dare,
Never grudge the throe!"

It is not the experience alone, however, that purifies; for two people may go through equally hard experiences, and one may be left embittered, while the other is made more sure of the goodness of God. In the latter case there has probably been a deeper faith in the ultimate triumph of righteousness. If our mental attitude toward difficult problems be a steady trust in the unfoldment of the divine purpose, we shall faithfully abide the day of His coming, however long or difficult the refining process may seem to be. In the epistle to the Hebrews we read, "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but it grieveth: nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

Mortals, hard beset by trials and difficulties, wonder why they have done to deserve such burdens. But a right sense of God and His creation corrects such thinking, and helps us to solve life's difficulties. Christian Science reveals God as divine Principle, the "refiner and purifier of silver," who is continually correcting that which is false and untrue, and revealing the real man, made in His image and likeness. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 66) Mrs. Eddy says: "Sorrow has its reward. It never leaves us where it found us. The furnace separates the gold from the dross that the precious metal may be given with the image of God." We may have advanced spiritually enough to recognize that we are in bondage, and may see what it is that forges our chains, but we must be willing to submit to the necessary struggle if we are to free ourselves and gain the promised dominion. Christian Science teaches that the end and aim of all existence is to find our unity with divine Principle, God, and to reflect Him in our daily living.

The more we learn of the truth about God and man, the more will this truth reveal to us whatever is unlike His image and likeness in our own mentality, and the cleansing fires of human experience will bring to light those spiritual qualities which reveal the image of the Father. The dross of self-assertion and egotism must be purged away, in order to reveal the pure gold of meekness and humility. The clear light which Christian Science throws on this mental process is seen in the following lines from Science and Health (p. 242): "In patient obedience to a patient God, let us labor to dissolve with the universal solvent of Love the adamant of error—self-will, self-justification, and self-love—which wars against spirituality and is the law of sin and death."

If the attainment of spirituality is our goal, we shall engage in this warfare joyfully and triumphantly, and await the result with as confident a faith as "they that watch for the morning." We know that God's promises must be as infallible as God Himself; and He has said through the mouth of His prophet, "Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings."

blowers and the making of glass had become a highly developed art. In fact, the making of glass for more domestic purposes than it is used at the present day, for having no highly glazed or fine porcelain, glass objects, both colored and plain, took their place for household use. It is interesting to remember that the Portland or Barbelini vase in the British Museum, London, which Wedgwood so successfully copied, is of glass, cameo glass it was called. . . .

Constantine the Great . . . and Theodosius II . . . encouraged glass making in the East and urged skilled workmen to come to the seat of their empire, and the making of glass flourished greatly. There still remain a number of these beautiful glass objects, particularly of Greek and Roman manufacture, to prove the versatility of the artists who made them. . . .

It was not till the fifth century A. D. that the Western world began to challenge the supremacy of the East, and the Venetian Republic became the leader in the manufacture of glass. The Venetians were clever, they sought to prevent the trade secrets of glass-making from becoming known. So about the end of the thirteenth century they confined their workmen to the island of Murano, which is separated from Venice by a narrow strip of water. They traded with countries in the Far East and Venice became wealthy through her glass trade.

In this same century and in the fourteenth and fifteenth the Saracens made very choice glass. Dillon "Glass" speaks particularly of the beauty of the enamelled pieces, and says that even yet occasional pieces are found in England and France. This enamelled glass was made in lamps, vases, beakers, and bottles, particularly for mosques. It is seldom that a piece finds its way to America. . . .

About this period the Germans began to manufacture glass, but their product was coarse and heavy, decorated with a pattern of entirely lacking the grace and beauty of the Venetian output. Assyria, India, China, Persia, Spain, as well as Egypt made glass with more or less success, and at different periods. Italy, Germany, the Low Countries, France and England were the leaders and remain so still, although America is not far behind. . . .

Excelling in all branches of the ceramic art, China does not seem to have given the same amount of attention to the making of glass. It was mentioned by a Chinese writer in 627 A. D., but little is known of the manufacture before the eighteenth century. . . .

The Chinese were making to-day glass of extreme beauty of color and of graceful shapes, flat bowls, vases, small dishes. The colors are greens, blues, soft yellow and a glowing ruby, all of them translucent and showing to wonderful advantage against the light. . . .

Another object which appeals to the collector is the ruby shade of Bohemian glass. They are needed in making during the early part of the seventeenth century. But before they attempted color they excelled in making a superior clear glass. In 1609, Caspar Lehmann, a Bohemian glass-worker, invented the process of engraving on glass, which gave a new impulse to the industry. The distribution of glass was more general and its uses more various than one is apt to realize, even at this early period. . . .

England, curiously enough, seemed content to get her rich glass from Venice, in cups, flagons and bottles, and not try herself to build up the

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

industry. But during the reign of Elizabeth, she appreciated the value of glass-workers and invited to London a glass-worker named Cornelius De Lanter; he established glass-houses and from this time on the British Isles had an important part in the industry.—Hudson Moore, in "Old Glass European and American."

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the Answer

	High	Low	July 7	July 8	July 7
Ag. C. pt.	56 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2		
Sugar	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
T&T	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2

Bonds Notes and Stock

	1913	1914	1915	1916
oskeag	73	72½	73	72½
acanda	40½	40½	40½	40
adian	17½	17½	17½	17½
z Com	12	11½	11½	11½
Metals	15½	15½	15½	15½

EL pf.....	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$	79 $\frac{1}{2}$
EL pf.....	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
& Alb.....	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{1}{2}$	161
.....	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
M pf A.....	24	24	24	23 $\frac{3}{4}$

Ariz.	50%	50%	50%	50%
& Hecia.	15	14%	14%	14%
Minor J. T.	23%	23%	23%	23%
Range.	22%	21%	21%	21%
Butte	4%	4	4	4
Rub.	100%	100%	100%	100%

er Mfg . . .	31%	31%	31%	
Elect Sp . .	11%	11%	11%	11%
rist	38	38	38	37%
ette	77%	76%	76%	77
nhby	16	16	16	

Netta	21	2	2	17
Ed Rub	57	2	57	57
and Crk	136	135	136	136
and C pf	97	97	97	96
Boyle	12	12	12	12

Gas .. 74½	74½	74½	74	there were \$178,320,000 foreign govern-	Name
Argenthal 178	178	178	178	ment loans offered in the American	Street
Invest. 95	95	95	91½	market in June, the peak since the war	City
Riv Pw 65	63½	65	64	period, making a combined total of	
Riv of 94	94	94			

Leather	5	43	5	43	June \$575,857,000 compared with \$336,902,600 in May and \$330,371,500 in June last year.	Cochran & McClellan
W. C. Nellie	21	20	21	20		
Dom	22	22	22	22		
Oil	14	14	14	14	Industrial and miscellaneous cor.	

Kingst	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Ampla	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Way	70	70	70	70
Cal	110	110	110	110

Mills ..	59½	59½	59½	58¾	now, and the balance is subject to call
ney Min.	25	24½	24½	24½	at the option of the company.
Con.	14	13½	14	13½	Next in line come \$16,908,000 Kansas
Mary Ld.	36½	36	36	35½	City Terminal Railway-bonds, nearly
proy.	00	75	00		

ing purposes.	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
The \$13,193,450 Californian Petroleum common stock issued was sold to stockholders, through rights, and was	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	30 $\frac{1}{2}$
	55	55	55
	102	102	102
	42	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$

Smelt	39 1/2	39	38	38 1/2
h Apex	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
h Metals	48	48	48	40
tuna	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Mans Ry.	95	94	95	94

Worth ..	17%	17%	17%	
50 Bros ..	50	50	50	50 1/2
Stingh'se ..	72	71 1/2	72	71 1/8

BONDS

Riv 5s	90%	90%	90%	90%
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In all, about \$119,885,000, slightly more than half of the \$228,821,100 industrial and miscellaneous group, was offered by hotel, apartment building

5s	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wire	7s. 70	67	70	70 $\frac{1}{2}$
T&T	5s. 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$

**SECURITIES SOLD
AT AUCTION TODAY**

**CITIZEN
TRUST & SAVINGS**

quotations to 1:40 p. m.)	Securities sold at auction today
High Low Last	were:
.82 .80 .82	4 Atlantic Nat Bank 230½, up 1½
	100 Old Col Woll M pf 102, up 1½

.....36	.....34	.....34	5 Boston Wv H & Rub 82, up 6 1/2	BEGINS	Send deposits by mail and p
Silver.....32	.....29	.....31	7 Lowell G L full pd rets 58 1/2, off 1 1/2	SOLE	will be forwarded, Mass.
Cop.....54	.....54	.....54	10 Coll I W Co 113 1/2, 112 and 112 1/2, up 2		Savings Banks are safe.
.....7 1/2	.....3 1/2	.....3 1/2	2 Hotel Bellevue Trust 51, up 4		
Copper.....40	.....40	.....40	3 Real Estate Asso 73 1/2, up 3 1/2		

Merde Dev.	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	26 Boston Ry. Bond, up 3 1/2	July and Oct. Open Mond-
er	35	26	35	2 Barristers Hall Trust 67 1/2, up 1 1/2	nings. Safe Deposit Boxes
.....	17 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	25 State Theater 7 1/2, unchanged	
Merde Ext.	24	23 1/2	24	12 Units First Peo Tr 75 1/2, up 1/4	
ines	18	18	18	2 University Associates 73, up 1/4	

NEW YORK COTTON 20 York Mfg 77, off 13 1/4
 5 Naumkeag Steam Cot 135, up 8 1/4
 50 West Boylston Mfg-pf 95 1/4, up 3 1/4
 20 Dartmouth Mfg 143, unchanged
 5 Lawrence Mfg 50 1/2, up 5 1/4

Open	High	Low	Sale	Prev. Close	
23.45	24.00	23.40	23.95	23.95	64 Manomet Mills 40½, up ½
23.62	24.21	23.13	24.12	23.62	1 Worcester Con St Ry 1st pr 40, off ½
					8 Units First Peoples Tr 75½, unchanged
					10 Lawrence Gas & Elec 43%, up ¾
					10 Montpelier-Barre Lt & Pwr 70½

23.17	23.80	23.10	23.70	23.11	150 Baums Dairy Appliance 7
23.48	24.08	23.42	24.08	23.48	5 Un Twist Drill pf 70 and div up 4
23.72	24.31	23.72	24.31	...	1 Unit F F Dalley Corp, N. H., 172

Liverpool Cotton

†Previous sale in 1920.

**45 BROMFIELD STREET
BOSTON**

Telephone Congress 3

Open	High	Low	Sale	Close
12.92	13.00	12.91	12.91	12.78
12.50	12.59	12.49	12.51	12.37
12.39	12.39	12.39	12.39	12.26
12.38	12.45	12.38	12.39	12.30

BANKRUPT FIRM'S ASSETS
NEW YORK, July 8 (AP)—The Commonwealth Finance Corporation, a \$10-
 000,000 concern which was petitioned

Ask for Mortgage On

13.55, up 18. Tone at close, \$300,000. It was stated in an amended statement filed in Federal Court, Louis B. Wehle was appointed receiver in bond of \$20,000. The firm was chartered

MANILA ELECTRIC EARNINGS
The Manila Electric Corporation reports a balance of \$1,137,695 for the

C. PENNEY SALES UP
Penney & Co. sales for June and as shown gains as follows:

Corning crude oil has been advanced 115 Broadway
20 cents to \$2.25 a barrel. Telephone Rector 9

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if and only if the matrix A is not stable.

[illegible]

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Regular Dinner 75c—5 to 10 P. M.
Sunday Chicken Dinners, 85c
12 to 10 P. M.

Quick Bite No. 1—31 Brattle St.
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BOSTON
In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

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CRITERION—B'way & 44—2:40-8:40

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Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian

Sunday Chicken Dinners, 85c
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111 Washington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

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**7% GEORGIAN
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BOSTON

In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

As one studies, first the address of the Earl of Balfour delivered in London on July 4 at the unveiling of the statue of the friendship between England and America, and in its reflected light the speech two days later in the House of Lords in which he discussed the proposed

Making Idealism Practical

arbitration pact which is designed to insure continued peace among the neighboring countries of Germany, France, Belgium and Britain, it is not at all difficult to trace in both the same illuminating line of thought. Lord Balfour envisions, in the brotherhood of nations, a larger exemplification of that brotherhood which binds in one great family the people of Britain and the United States. He sees in the willingness to abide by just judgments and wise counsels the promise of assured peace among the nations of the earth, and as its accompaniment greater happiness and prosperity for all mankind.

In his earlier address Lord Balfour made it plain that, in his opinion, the fundamental causes of international harmony between England and America, which actually were apparent and as readily analyzed and objectified even during the period of the Revolutionary War as today, were the ability to think alike upon matters affecting the interests of each, coupled with the ability to reach a common understanding respecting really vital matters. "My proposition is," he said, "that there is a fundamental similarity between English-speaking peoples the world over which is very manifest in their history. It was never more manifest than at the moment when they were divided by war." There, after all, is the real test. There can be no actual concord or agreement except when the voice of reason and understanding speaks louder and more clearly than the voice of self-interest or temporary convenience. The more language employed does not matter much. The English-speaking nations have not come to common agreements solely because of the similarity of their spoken and written intonations.

The results of this willingness and ability to work for and to achieve a common purpose he finds to be far-reaching and of the greatest importance. Reverting to the Revolutionary period and discussing the achievements of later years, Lord Balfour observed:

If you look at the arguments on either side, if you look at the method used by the fighting characters on either side, if you look at the constructive statesmanship of Washington and his colleagues and compare them with the growth of the British Empire, which, for the most part, was subsequent to the War of Independence, you will find the character and the achievements of English-speaking races very different from those of other countries. You will see a stamp of English-speaking civilization absolutely different in its origin, method, type and constitution.

But in his later address the speaker gave hopeful promise that in the conduct of affairs in western Europe and Great Britain in the future there may be exemplified a finer realization of international brotherhood than has been manifested in the past. He warned that the peace of western Europe hangs upon the Rhine pact negotiations now progressing among representatives of Britain, France and Germany. Speaking for his own Government, he declared that under this pact no question could arise affecting the nations named which could not be submitted to arbitration. If arbitration were honestly observed and carried out, any future war between these countries would be rendered impossible.

Lord Balfour did not shrink from turning the reverse side of the picture outward into plain view. But in doing so he made it plain that the nation or government which, having bound itself to submit to and abide by the conclusions of an arbitral commission, violated its pledge and committed an overt act of war, should inevitably be compelled to pay the penalty of its immorality. He, so far as he could do so, arrayed his own Government upon the side of any nation or people whose treaty rights had been disregarded by an offending neighbor. He did not hesitate to express his opinion that this pact, if consummated, would be "one of the greatest contributions ever made to civilization and peace." On the other hand, he saw as clearly a severe blow to the happiness and prosperity of mankind, if through the untimely hesitation and doubts of any nation there should be a failure to reach an agreement.

In a report just made public, which will be submitted to Congress, the Federal Trade Commission arrays many convincing facts that tend to establish the existence, or continued existence, of monopolistic control of anthracite coal production in the United States. There would appear to be lacking, however, as in the case of previous dissertations upon the subject, a satisfactory solution of the economic problem which is presented. Now, as heretofore, it is proposed that steps be taken to encourage competition in the production and marketing of anthracite coal, and yet by statements included in the findings of the commission it appears that it was the independent producers who demanded and received, during recent periods of fuel scarcity, the highest premiums on coal sold to wholesalers, and that these higher costs were passed on to retailers and consumers, each dealer pyramiding his profit on a percentage basis computed on the original cost.

The object lesson thus presented hardly seems to bear out the contention that competition among producers will result in lower costs to the consumers. And yet this conclusion should not be too readily accepted. It may be, as the report seeks to make it appear, that the independent producers, so called, are mining coal under less favorable conditions than those which exist in the sections where the so-called railroad coal companies control the established workings. It appears also that of the average total tonnage of anthracite produced in the United States between the years 1914 and 1923,

estimated at 88,000,000 tons annually, 70 per cent was produced by eight large companies "which, because they are, or until recently have been, owned by or more or less closely affiliated with the railroads tapping the anthracite territory, are known as 'railroad companies.'" The balance of the coal marketed was produced by more than 100 companies known as "independents."

Attention is called to the fact that even under the most favorable conditions the supply of anthracite in certain seasons has seldom kept pace with the demand. This is shown to be due to the limitation of production by the companies in control of the larger fields. The conviction is expressed that development of the anthracite field has been kept down to the lowest possible point by the companies which continue to control those properties. The remedy which is proposed is publicity. It is advised that more information be obtained as to actual conditions in the coal industry, and that this be placed regularly before the public. The suggestion is made that Congress set up a federal agency to obtain and publish currently "data on production, prices, costs and profits in the coal industry."

While it may be, as is insisted, that the lack of authentic information concerning the frequent emergencies which arise in the coal trade "is the greatest obstacle to intelligent action on the part of the public and the Government," it might be claimed, on the other hand, that there has been a persistent failure to act upon the information which has come to the knowledge, not only of the public, but those in a position to proceed effectively and with the undivided approval of the people generally. It is no secret, either to the public or the officials of the Government, that the production and marketing of the major portion of the anthracite coal consumed in the United States is absolutely controlled and regulated by monopolistic interests.

It is not particularly helpful to reiterate this fact. The need is to encourage, perhaps by methods yet to be discovered, such unrestrained competition in production and distribution as will insure adequate supplies at prices affording only a fair profit. Interesting comparisons of the profits now made with those permitted under war-time regulations are afforded by the finding that immediately prior to the strike in 1923, as an example, gross profits ranged as high as \$3.65 per ton, whereas the gross profit allowed during the war period was twenty cents per ton. This would seem to indicate the need of regulation rather than of continued finding and officially-directed publicity.

Those who believe that study of the classics—a knowledge of languages, customs, laws, successes and failures of the ancient civilizations of Egypt—Assyria, Greece and Rome, is of value in working out problems involved in the development and progress of the modern world have reason to be grateful to the president of the Archaeological Institute of America, R. V. D. Magoffin. For he called attention, in an address he gave recently before the Classical League in Indianapolis, to something of great interest that is happening in connection with excavations that are being made in various places where the old civilizations flourished.

He pointed out that these excavations have caused a noticeable revival and increase in interest in the ancient civilizations and is promoting a keener search for knowledge of the histories, languages and manners of peoples who lived and ruled many centuries ago. The discovery of hitherto unknown manuscripts, the uncovering of houses, temples, implements of home life, and tools and products of industries combine to give a far more vivid and lifelike picture to modern eyes of how ancient nations lived and worked than it had been possible to produce in the past. The kings and generals of Egypt, the conquerors and law-makers of Assyria, the Solons and Pericles of Greece and the Ciceros and Cæsars of Rome become much more than shadowy, half real figures in the mists of time as we become more intimately acquainted with their daily lives and the details of the surroundings in which they struggled, succeeded and failed.

In connection with these excavations and the new impetus to classical study they are giving, it is extremely interesting to note how much is being contributed toward uncovering the past by educational institutions of the middle west and the Pacific coast of the United States. The University of Michigan has made some remarkable achievements in this direction. Its expeditions in Asia Minor and in Egypt and its aid in the digging about old Carthage have had spectacular results. In these enterprises one sees an institution founded in the woods of Michigan only three generations ago, a period that is only a few moments long in comparison with the centuries that have passed since the beginnings of the ancient world, a school supported by the citizens of one of the most recent of modern states, busily at work hunting for and revealing the evidences and the results of the most ancient enterprise and knowledge of men. This search of the newest for the relics of the oldest and what they can teach is most striking.

There is growing rapidly at Ann Arbor a remarkable collection of manuscripts of the Middle Ages and of papyrus of the more ancient world. To these will be added results of the recent excavations in many places. One of these is the site of the ancient Karanis in Egypt. Prof. F. W. Kelsey, director of the university's excavations, has just returned to the United States. He reports that since December, 1924, there have been found at Karanis more than 2000 objects disclosing the life and culture of the city that flourished in the centuries just preceding and following the birth of Jesus. The site of the city is so dry that the preservation of perishable substances has been perfect.

Since last December more than 3000 houses have been uncovered and more than 1000 rooms have been cleared of debris and sand. Here are some of the articles found: 450 Greek papyrus, a small library dating from the second to the fifth centuries, a large collection of glass vessels, fifty examples of basketry, textiles showing ancient fabrics, from finest linen to coarse

weaves like burlap, 100 examples of wooden tools, large numbers of terra cotta objects, 200 lamps, great numbers of coins, farming implements, perfectly preserved sets of harness for donkeys and camels, a big bakery with piles of coarse flat loaves of bread and a large mill for grinding grain.

It surely is encouraging and inspiring to see such enterprise of the new West giving back to sight the details of life in the ancient East and furnishing a new impetus to modern learning through disclosing contacts with the old.

Working quietly though none the less effectively, representatives of the Travelers' Aid Societies in 167 cities of the United States, many of them volunteers, are extending assistance to travelers in many helpful ways. The young man or woman who reaches a city without knowledge of proper

hotels, and perhaps without funds to pay for lodging, the immigrant or foreigner who does not speak English, the aged person whose friends or relatives have failed to arrive at the station, the runaway boy—all these classes the Travelers' Aid cares for in a manner best suited to each individual case.

It fills a need at every railroad terminal and steamship pier which its agents and representatives "cover." To the Travelers' Aid desk the applicant for information or assistance may repair with complete assurance that he or she will be welcomed and assisted over the temporary difficulty. Likewise, the railroad, police or station force in the depots throughout the United States know that in the Aid worker they have a reliable person to whom they may safely entrust those who appeal to them for assistance not ordinarily devolving upon the railroad employees, or whose plight they may have noticed and called to the confidential attention of the Aid representative.

Little publicity is given to the valuable assistance which these workers render, or to the generosity of the patrons of the local societies in each city who make possible the carrying on of this work, for the very reason that publicity is the thing which the Travelers' Aid avoids in the conduct of its work. It realizes that the majority of persons who receive help at its hands are neither criminals nor professional "panhandlers" and that the work, to be effective, must be conducted unostentatiously, and without giving embarrassment to the applicants for temporary aid. Occasionally, the workers find a person who apparently is endeavoring to play upon the generosity of the organization, but experience enables the workers readily to detect such individuals.

Recently, a National Association of Travelers' Aid Societies was organized and a large majority of the existing branches have affiliated in the loosely-knit national body for mutual benefit. One purpose of the organization, which is headed by Marcus L. Bell, vice-president and general counsel of the Rock Island Lines, will be to avert, so far as possible, the practice of "passing on" indigent cases from one town to another.

Closer co-operation in the activities will be effected, and the independent societies will work in closer harmony with those in adjacent cities. Not only are these units of distinct help to the traveler but they are of benefit to the community as well through eliminating the possibility of a person becoming a burden upon a town or city. The Aid has no interest in the average, self-reliant traveler. But to the person who appears to be in need of a helping hand, it offers its complete co-operation, financial or otherwise. It will give lodging to the needy, but best of all, its sympathetic workers afford a place of refuge to those who would hesitate confiding their problems to a policeman or a station employee. The railroads have found that their confidence in the Aid Societies has been well placed. In common with the rest of the community, they welcome any progressive steps in the rendering of assistance to the unfortunate traveler who needs a helping hand.

Editorial Notes

It was hardly a convincing argument which the married daughter of a justice of the Supreme Court of New York State gave expression to the other day as her reason for breaking the law of the United States. "I favor prohibition," she is quoted as stating. "That is, I think it would be an excellent thing if it could be enforced. But, as it cannot be enforced, I see no harm in taking a drink or two when I go out to bridge parties, or in serving cocktails when I have some friends in for dinner." She reasons, apparently, that her individual action has nothing to do with the enforcement of the law. When it becomes generally realized that each individual constitutes an integral part of the whole, it will be as clearly seen that the consciousness of the whole is the sum total of the consciousness of all members. This being the case, it must be acknowledged that if each one would obey the law, the problem of law enforcement would be solved; and conversely, if each one deliberately breaks the law; to that extent law enforcement will be impossible.

The discovery not long since by the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society of long stretches of a wall of Herodian masonry, of a thickness of twelve feet, confirms certain of the suppositions as to the line of Agrippa's Wall, the Third Wall referred to by Josephus, which has hitherto been supported by single blocks of masonry only. The First Wall, which dates back to the days of King Solomon, ran into the Temple Area. The position of the Second Wall, concerning which little is known other than that it was in existence at the beginning of the Christian Era and that Calvary was outside or to the north of it, is still a matter of dispute among archaeologists. Though of considerable interest this discovery of the Third Wall is not of such great importance as would be that of the Second, because this latter would help to fix the position of the Holy Sepulchre. Little by little, it would seem, however, it is being proved in every direction that there is nothing hidden that shall not be revealed.

Idioms

Until Logan Pearsall Smith's interesting book, "Words and Idioms" (London: Constable), was placed in my hands, I had given but little heed to what Pater has called the "gypsy phrases" of the English language, no doubt because of their familiar and constant usage. It is true that Dr. Johnson, stern mentor of the English vocabulary in all its purity, declared idioms to be colloquial barbarisms and would have none of them, but much water has flowed under the bridges (to use an idiom) since the autocratic lexicographer delivered his dictums from his chair at the Cheshire Cheese, dictums which, by the way, were not wholly obeyed even by his contemporaries.

Generations both before and after the learned doctor have found the English language, hedged about with the barbed wire of strict grammatical construction, quite inadequate to express life in all its varied phases and fullness. Something was lacking, and gradually but constantly there has crept and still creeps into everyday speech and writing those "gypsy phrases" which someone has called "the spice of language."

So gradual, however, has been this process, that it is only when a writer like Logan Pearsall Smith calls our attention to it that we realize how unconsciously we have used and enjoyed these idiomatic phrases.

Since reading this book I was listening with others to a friend relating a war experience. His little story consumed about five minutes, but during that time I tabulated seven unmistakable idioms in his tale. Three of them occurring in the last sentence. And there he stood, spick and span, cool as a cucumber, making a mountain out of a molehill!

What a word picture those three idioms made! The idiomatic touch conveyed the situation better than could several sentences of purely Johnsonian grammatical explanation. It set me musing upon the origin of these expressions.

The author of "Words and Idioms" touches somewhat lightly upon the origin of his idiomatic quotations. He sometimes refers us to the Oxford Dictionary, but even that marvelous compilation does not go deeply enough into the subject to satisfy my wondering mind.

Someone at some time must have spoken or written these phrases that have spiced the language. Some of them we know, but who, for instance, was the genius who took two meaningless words, joined them together with a conjunction and thus created "spick and span"? What member of the English-speaking race has not at some time used this idiomatic phrase in full assurance that it adequately and succinctly conveyed the immaculate condition of the object described? And yet the name of this benefactor still remains obscured.

Other phrases and sentences immortalized by daily use have come down to us tagged with the names of those who have spoken or written them. We have even erected monuments and memorials to some of the well-known words or sentences inscribed thereon. All the genius of sculptor and artist has been commanded to commemorate in marble, bronze or pigment the deeds of warriors, politicians and rulers, but you would search in vain for even the humblest tribute to the author of "spick and span."

Even he (or she) who first said "it for tat" remains unremembered, and as for the observant unknown who first compared coolness to a cucumber, we can have but little hope that his (or her) name will ever emerge from the obscurity which seems to be the fate of some who have spiced our language.

It should not be so, of course, but how difficult it is to foresee what will or will not appeal to the public fancy. Take, for example, that rhymed idiom, "birds of a feather flock together."

So far as I know, no learned investigator of idioms has given us its primal origin, but we have only to don the wings of imagination in a backward flight to visualize the meeting of the ornithological society wherein this immortal idiom was first uttered—and by whom.

My mind's eye sees him as one of the younger members who, after long observation and study of the habits of birds, has come to a matured conclusion and has been invited to read a paper to his fellow members. I designate him as a younger member because while writing his paper, perhaps at his open study window, he was looking out upon his sunlit garden, this quaint, rhymed idiom which summed up his conclusion so aptly, mist, I am almost sure, have flown in at the window, trickled down the length of his feathered pen and spread itself along the page before he was quite aware that any such thing had happened.

An older member would have shuddered and scratched it out at once. Tintillating rhymes have no place in learned treatises. But being a younger member, can we not imagine how he chuckled and let the words remain? And may we not visualize the slight stir which swept through the ranks of his fellow members as he ended with the words: "And thus you will see that it is impossible to draw any other conclusion, so that, notwithstanding the contentions of some past and present writers on ornithology to the contrary, I steadfastly maintain that birds of a feather flock together!"

And then the discussion of the paper afterward! Does it stretch our imagination too far to hear some of the older members, while commending the paper as a whole, express their regret that the conclusion should have been reached in a spirit akin to levity? In place of more dignified to conclude instead that birds of similar plumage are gregarious in their habits?

But the rhymed conclusion triumphed. Its jingle caught the fancy of other and less learned members. It spread from the meeting to fall upon the ears of a world ever ready for the new and novel, and in time the little rhyme became applicable to the human race and thus became idiomatic. But it could not have been foreseen, and so, alas! the name of its progenitor remains unknown.

The difficulty, I presume, lies in the fact that the idiom, unlike the poet, is made, not born. Slogans, epigrams, and even slang, may be intentionally created, but we can hardly conceive of anyone deliberately formulating an idiom, or even if he did, that it would be accepted by the world at large.

By the origin of the idiom, Idioms are not idioms in the beginning. They are often only chance words or phrases uttered mainly on the spur of the moment with no thought or expectation of their future idiomatic significance.

The village blacksmith who first hurled the words, "Strike while the iron is hot!" at a lazy assistant was not aware that he had created an idiom, nor was anyone else at the time. The cook who declared that some potatoes in her oven were only "half baked" could not have dreamed that this expression would in after years be used to describe the idiosyncrasies of some of the human species. Even Shakespeare, many of whose abounding metaphors have become idiomatic, could not have foreseen their immortality, for only by accepted and universal usage can an idiom be proven to be an idiom. (Interesting query: When does an idiom become an idiom?)

But the seeming impossibility of tracing some favorite idioms to their personal and often unconscious source will not lessen one's interest in the quest, if imagination is allowed full play. Obscurity will no longer hide the author of even "spick and span," "it for tat," "leave in the lurch," or "a pig in a poke" when the light of imagination is used, and flights of fancy may perchance give us glimpses of the original meaning of these eloquent phrases.

It is grateful to Logan Pearsall Smith for this peep into the garden of the English language where grow the flowers of speech. While we cherish the stately lilies and tulips, the fragrant and glorious roses, the towering delphiniums, the gorgeous asters and rhododendrons, there is room in the garden, and in our hearts, too, for the daisies, the buttercups, the primroses, the daisies, the dandelion, and a thousand wild flowers whose presence helps to make the garden so beautifully complete.

Dr. Johnson, I fear, would designate these gypsy blossoms as weeds and order their uprooting at sight, but countless thousands who love the English garden where the flowers of speech have found these wild, quaint intruders so satisfying and necessary that, half humorously, they have called them idioms, and the garden, strange to say, would seem too spick and span without them.

It should not be so, of course, but how difficult it is to foresee what will or will not appeal to the public fancy. Take, for example, that rhymed idiom, "birds of a feather flock together."

So far as I know, no learned investigator of idioms has given us its primal origin, but we have only to don the wings of imagination in a backward flight to visualize the meeting of the ornithological society wherein this immortal idiom was first uttered—and by whom.

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The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

Berlin, July 8
Germany, without the Saar district, has almost 62,500,000 inhabitants. 20,150,000 men, and 32,350,000 women, according to the census held on June 16 the results of which have just been published. On an average, therefore, almost 123 persons live on each square kilometer in Germany. Seventy per cent of the population lives in the towns. According to the census, Germany is being surpassed only by Soviet Russia. Germany's present number of inhabitants is equal to that of the year 1908. Since the autumn of 1919, when the last census took place, the number of inhabitants has increased by 3,000,000, or 5.6 per cent. The increase includes returning prisoners of war and refugees from abroad. There are now seven million with more than 500,000 inhabitants. Berlin and Hamburg alone have over 1,000,000 each, Berlin having 3,960,000 and Hamburg, 1,059,000.

Berlin, like New York and London, has just passed through a spell of warm and sunny weeks. Day in, day out, the sun shone from a blue cloudless sky, and the delight of the population was great until the day when the water supply of the city gave out. Apparently the big water works in Charlottenburg, which furnish a large part of this city with drinking water, had not expected so long a spell of hot weather and were unprepared when the hour came in which to prove their utility. The once great city in the bygone days of the Kapp Putsch the population began to "hoard" water in bathtubs, jugs, cans and every other available receptacle. This was done during the night hours when the supply of water most mysteriously increased. Finally, however, the weather changed and it may be truthfully said that never has the population welcomed the first rainfall more than on that occasion. Now the water supply is normal again, but the water works have promised to extend their plant after this experience so as to be prepared in future.

Thriftness which had once been one of the outstanding virtues of the German Nation, but which disappeared completely during the inflation period when it would have been folly to save paper marks, is speedily returning now that the stabilization of the German currency has taken place. This can be seen from the increasing amount of money deposited by the population in the municipal savings banks. Not less than 1627 new accounts were opened at the savings bank in Berlin during April and May, when the amount of deposits increased from 34,949,521 marks to 39,236,216 marks, that is, by 4,286,695 marks. Forty million marks is not a very large amount for a capital of 4,000,000 inhabitants since it works out at ten marks per head.

The traffic police have issued a new decree according to which the population of Berlin must cross certain streets classified as "streets of first order" only at the street crossings and in an angle of ninety degrees to the curbstone. There are altogether twelve streets of this kind, among which are Leipziger Strasse, the greater part of Friedrich Strasse and part of Potsdamer Strasse, all well known to those who have visited this city. Ever since the decree came into force policemen have been patrolling the sidewalks holding back forgetful pedestrians. For the time being this is done by admonishing the delinquents in a polite manner to walk to the next crossing. In future, however, pedestrians may be fined up to 150 marks for crossing the street in a wrong way. The population on the whole is not very pleased with the new decree and declares that the traffic in Berlin has not yet reached a density to warrant such strict measures for their protection. No little objection is also raised as to how it will be possible to reach the entrances to the subway stations which in some streets are located in the middle of the road and some distance from the next crossing. Persons with a sense of humor have suggested flying as a way out of the dilemma.

The dogs of Berlin—there are about a couple of hundred thousand of them—are once more enjoying life, for at last the police authorities of this city have permitted them to run about without a leash, after many months

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their publication, and does not undertake to return them. This newspaper is responsible for the facts and opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"The Spiritual Ideals of America"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent statement in this column over the signature of F. L. M., of Santa Monica, Calif., deserves more than a passing notice. It read: "When, oh, when are we going to teach truth, law, kindness, etc., as we teach spelling, reading, writing, and mathematics." This correspondent has, however, to say, moreover, that these moral qualities have absolute rules underlying them.

F. L. M. has sounded the keynote of real education, and if our courses of study were worked out along this line, "the spiritual ideals of America" would not rust for lack of use in the daily lives of her citizens, and the operation of the Golden Rule would not be the exception but rather the irresistible and natural order of life.

When our textbooks teach such branches as, "The Law of Honesty," "The Rule of Kindness," "The Spirit of Love," "Obedience," "The Law of Truth," the product of our schools will be not merely intellectual but intelligently spiritual and moral.

Such branches of study should be paramount in the curriculum, with spelling, reading, writing, etc. There are necessary aids, or a vehicle, for expressing the moral and spiritual qualities which are in fact the goal of education.

Experience has taught us that mere intellectualism is not always an asset to the state, for this instrument uncontrolled by the moral code becomes a weapon against law and order.

I do not believe it is justice to the child or the state to neglect this moral training.

Let "America" use her schools for the teaching of her "spiritual ideals," and her people need not fear for the future of their Nation.

On the other hand, if we arm our children with an empty medium of expression we may well paraphrase a statement of Abraham Lincoln's, made at the close of the Civil War: "When I look into the future I tremble for the safety of my country, for as a result of education the spiritual and moral laws have been left in the background, while intellectualism and egotism dominate human thought and will cause strife, rebellion, and wars such as the world has never known."

May F. L. M.'s lament never know to teach "the spiritual ideals of America," in America's schools—her cradles of Liberty.

E. N. H.
Chicago, Ill.

Competition in Anthracite Production